HUMBERGER'S

20 DAY

Clearance -: Sale.

The crowds of people th t visit our stores fully appreciate the

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS

made in every department.

Our stock of Plush Coats, long and short, are selling at about hall price. Don't wait, they wont last long.

Don't forget the Stylish Garments, your choice for \$5 00. See them. This Respectfully,

Warwick Block.

COLEMAN. THE JEWELER

New and Complete stock in all the very latest stwles.

Sterling SILVERWARE,

Dozens, Half Dozens, Single pieces. Diamonds.

Watches

Jewelry.

Largest Stock in the City NO. 5 ERIE STREET.

Unparalleled Rush

For the Month of Feb uary

Massillon Bee Hive



All the result of the

GREAT SWEEP SALE Which is now under full way.

We have added two lines of Gent's Outing Shirts at the respective prices of 29 cents and 43 cents. The best goods

the best Gents 47c. unlaundried shirt to be found in the city; 25 d zen of which have just been opened

Other great bargains placed on our counters daily.

Respectfully,

ALLMAN & PUTMAN

See George snyder

Before you buy your

BOOTS AND SHOES

Miss Helen Ryder Will continue the

INSURANCE BUSINESS

Formerly conducted by her father at the

OverDielhenn's ClothingStore SOUTH ERIE STREET.

E. D. Wileman, ENGINEER & SURVEYOR

OFFICE IN WARWICK BLOCK.

All work accurately and promptly at tended to. P. O. Box, 47. Real Estate bought, sold and exchanged

100 Dollars Reward. For any case of chapped hands, face, lis pimples, and all other skin eruptions that can't be cured with K loderm. Sold by druggists at 35 cents

NOT IN IT

It is useless to hunt for a thing when it isn't there. It will be useless for customers to expect to find any profits on our goods in February, "Make room for Spring Stock is the order of the month, and make room we will,

THE BOTTOM IS OUT

Of our prices for this month and our friends are invited to help themselves. We shall be glad to wrap up the goods, furnish twine and clerical work, but THERE'S NOTHING IN IT

For us. If you want Clothing. Underware, Gloves, and Caps, at the same price we pay New York wholesalers. Come in and take the goods away.

C. M. Whitman,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY STRICTLY

your choice for \$5 00. See them. This is the greatest bargain ever offered in One Price Clothier, Hatter & Furnisher, IN MASSILLON.

ERHARD & SCHIMKE.

BREWERS AND BOTTLERS.

MASSLION, O



50 NEW STYLE

CARRIAGES

Finest Selection Eyer Shown in the

WILLAMAN'S FURNITURE

UndertakingRooms 42 and 44 8. Erle St.

LIVERY!

P. CRIBBLE, Proprietor

DOUBLE STORE, First-Class in all its Appointments

Commercial Trade Solicited. Prompt Delivery_ Telephone 77.

CHEVIOTS

We have them in all the different weaves, also a

Choice Line of New Woolens Of the very latest styles, which we are making up at very

LOWE THE TAILOR.

OPERA BLOCK, SECOND FLOOR.

BEALESTATA BULLETIN.

Seven roomed house, Wellman street, \$2,700

For Rent. Store room, Stone Block. Store Room in Opera Block, now occupied by Goodhart Bros. Possession given April 1st, 1891.

Business Property. Ninety-two feet front on Eric street, on P., Ft. W & C. By., and Ohio canal. Unexcelled loaction for manufactory

Vacant Lots. Vacant Liots.
One lot on West Tremont street, \$425
One lot on South Erie street, \$600.
Two lots on Weether street, \$225.
Forty-two lots in Kent Jarvis' 2d add. \$300 to \$4:
Nineteen lots in my Richville Ave. add., \$22t
One lot on South Erie street, in Julia M Jarvisub-division, \$550.
One lot on East Main street, best lot on the street, \$2,100.
One lost just off West Tramont street.

roads, \$800.
also have on my list many choice Western land for sale or exchange, and many other bargains. Long Time, Low Interes

CALL AND SEE ME. JAS. R. DUNN

The First National Bank.

MASSILLON, OHIO.

S. HUNT, President, GEO. HARSH, Vice President. C. STEESE, Cashier. J. M. SCHUCKERS Asst. Cashier Capital Stock and Surplus \$250,000. Interest Bearing Certificates Issued | MASSILLON

Best Goods and Lowest Prices

TheEnterprise 14 lbs. G. Sugar.....\$1 00

15 lbs A Sugar..... 1 00 16 lbs Light Brown Sugar.... 1 00 Arbuckles Coffee..... 28 Dannamiller coffee.....

Lion coffee..... 25 All Leading Brands Coffee, 25

5 cans best Peaches.....\$1 00 5 cans best Apricots...... 1 00 12 cans Tomatoes..... 1 00 Good Broom.....

Golden drip Syrup per gal.... Good Tea Per Pound 25 All other goods proportionally low.

Wm. A. PIETZCKER

Proprietor,

No. , West Main Street Massillon, Ohio.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK

J. H. Hunt, Cashier. Does a General Banking Business

-----UST INS

An elegant line of embroide ed Night Robes would be cheap at at \$1.00 o be had for only 75 Cents. Also a full line of full line of Fancy Front Dress Dress Shirts the l test out.

Remember we carry the best and largest line of Hats and Men's Furnishings in the City.

SPANGLER, & CO. HATTERS **

Citizen, Soldier and Patriot.

In Louisiana-Civil War-And the Best Is Familiar History.

special Dispatch to The Independent. orted a decided change for the worse in eneral Sherman at 8:30 this morning. enator Sherman telegraphed to Washngton that the General was breathing



ore easily, apparently suffering no pain

10 30 a. m.-Sinking fast.

11:30 a. m.-The bulletin says: "Death s but a question of a few minutes. The family are gathered at the bedside. one will leave the room for any

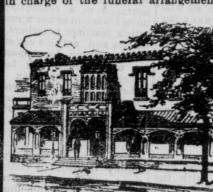
12:20 p. m.-Thomas Ewing, jr., sta'es hat no more bulletins will be issued

intil after death. 2:00 p. m .- General Sherman died at :50' Already bells are tolling his decease and frags are half mast. At the Battery a single gun announced the sad event and the flags on all the shipping in the

narbor were placed at half mast. The last moment came at 1:50. He was

inconscious to the last. ng in. The Grand Army has a guard of honor at the door. The Loyal Legion and Grand Army will have charge of the meral, which probably will not occu intil next Tuesday.

General H. W. Slocum has been placed in charge of the funeral arrangements.



Washington, Feb. 14.—Though anticpated, General Sherman's death produces profound sorrow. Flags are at

half mast and black is going up on the In Massillon. Flags draped in mourning indicate better than words the feeling in this city. A memorial meeting will probatly

The Reason Wby. THE INDEPENDENT has many local ews articles in type to-day which are



extended review of the career of that rand old soldier, General Sherman. They will all be published next week.

THE DEAD HERO. His Patriotic National Services.

It is interesting to note the stock from which heroes spring. The Sherman family ame from Sussex, England One brane Evarts and George F. Hoar. Another gave as the two brothers, Senator John and Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman the father court, and during the war of 1812 had acted as commissary of subsistence. Being a great admirer of the Shawnee chief Tecumseh, when the child destined to becom one of the great chieftains of the civil war

cond name "Tecumseh."

William Tecumseh Sherman was born at Lancaster, O., on the 8th of February, 1820. His father died when he was 9 years old and the boy was taken into the family of Hon. Thomas Ewing, who always treated Struggles and Triumphs of the him as a son. At the Lancaster academy he studied the ordinary branches, besides Latin, Greek and French. Mr. Ewing be ing a United States senator, and having a adet's appointment at his disposal, noti-THE LAST OF THE GREAT TRIO. fied the youngster to prepare for West Point. In 1834, however, Sherman was mployed as rod man with the engineer

ing a silver half dollar a day for his work

Leaving Lancaster in the latter part o May, 1836, he went to Washington to re port to Senator Ewing, traveling over th creat National road to Frederick, Md. There he was told that he could take care o Washington, but "not having faith in the novel and dangerous railroad," he says in his memoirs, he stuck to the coach. From New York, Feb. 14 - Dr. Janeway re-Washington he went to Baltimore by rail. thence by boat to Havre de Grace, thence by rail to Wilmington, Del., and thence up the Delaware by boat to Philadelphia After a few days of delightful sightseeing he took boat to Bordentown, rail to Am boy, and boat to New York. There he met William Scott, the husband of one of his usins, "a neatly dressed young fellow, he says, "who looked on me as an untamed animal just caught in the far west, 'fit for unpowder' and nothing else." The steam Cornelius Vanderbilt took him to Wes oint, where he arrived on June 12.

Sherman was a good scholar. He stood sixth in a class of forty-three, and but for the demerits for his inattention to rules and regulations would have stood ever Upon graduation he was commis ned a second lieutenant in the Third Inited States artillery, to report at Govergned to the command of a company of cruits preparing for service in Florida. n Florida, South Carolina and California

Gen. Zachary Taylor was then in chie mmand in Florida, and Col., afterward Maj. Gen., Worth commanded the Eighth nfantry at St. Augustine. Sherman wen with his company to St. Augustine, and ems to have learned more there about pearing fish than shedding blood. The Seminole war was over, the Indians were cattered, and the duties of the soldiers ere principally hunting up the fragment



HERMAN'S NEW YORK RESIDENCE, 75 WES d west. He said then that the policy worst possible. Florida, almo n the continent to control and civilize dians, and was intrinsically worth much whites than the Indian terri

After three years in Florida and a visi ne he was detailed to assist Col. urchill, inspector general of the army taking depositions in upper Georgia an labama concerning "losses by volunteer e became familiar with the ground over which twenty years afterward he was to ead a great army. His peregrinations exa., and his knowledge of the region was Kenesaw mountain, he said, "Half way up you will find a plateau and peach orchard -a good place for your men to take breath before the assault." He had visited the orchard many times during his former

Early in 1846 he was a first lieutenant a Fort Moultrie. Singularly enough, the company was commanded by Capa Robert An on, who fifteen years later was to hole the fort while the storm of civil war wa rathering about it. Gen. Taylor was a his time at Corpus Christi, Tex. Sherman vas ordered north on recruiting service and assigned to duty at Pittsburg, Pa Here he heard of the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and chafed unde ne quiet duties of a recruiting officer.

Impatient to reach the scene of active perations, he left his corporal in charge of is recruiting office and took what men he ad gathered to Newport Barracks, oppo nnati," says Sherman, "to the superin col. Fanning, an old officer with one arm ook it for granted he wanted all the re old me to go back to Pittsburg.

He was soon, however, assigned to a com any under orders for California, and or the 14th of July, 1846, sailed from New Thus was he deprived of the experi nce that others found so useful when th reat war made the captains and lieuten nts of '46-'48 the generals of '61-'65. While

Two years later he returned from the Pacific coast with dispatches to the war department, visited his mother and reurned to Washington, where on May 1 1850, he was married to Ellen Boyle Ewing, daughter of his foster father, then secre tary of the interior. It was a "swell wedding" indeed-the most brilliant of that "season"—and there were present Clay, Webster, Benton, President Taylor and all his cabinet and many other distinguished

the home in New York, at the age of 64, after history to peruse the record of Sherman's

buried at St. Louis. After a bridal tour to Niagara and a

usiness trip to California and return to Lancaster Lieut. Sherman resigned his ommission and entered a banking firm in San Francisco. He remained through six stirring years; then came the panic of 1857; the bank was closed, and in 1859 he located in Leavenworth, Kan., as lawyer and rea estate agent. He found the life insupport ably dull, and eagerly embraced an offer for which he was somewhat indebted to Maj. D. C. Buel, afterward general) to take the place of superintendent of the Louisiana Military academy. But he held it little more than a year, for the great con

flict was at hand. Opening of the Civil War.

His resignation was accepted on the 1s f April, 1861. He had already sought the residency of a St. Louis horse railroad and meanwhile visited his brother, Sen ator John Sherman, who introduced him to the president as just from Louisiana.



Gen. Sherman thus reports the interview

getting along down there?' I said, 'They are getting along swimmingly—they are preparing for war.' 'Oh, well,' said he, 'I ess we'll manage to keep house.' I was enced, said no more to him and soon left. I was sadly disappointed, and remem ber that I broke out on John, damning the ber that I broke out on John, damning the politicians generally, and saying: 'You've got things in a h—— of a fix, and you may get them out as best you can,' adding that the country was sleeping on a volcano that might burst forth at any minute, but that I was going to St. Louis to take care of my family and would have nothing to

The apparent cheerfulness and hopeful ness of the president was doubtless dis-couraging then to many others, who did not know of the load behind it. Of all the eyes that looked into the future none saw farther than Mr. Lincoln's.

Sherman was elected president of the norse railroad, and entered upon his duties April 1, 1861. Twelve days after came the firing on Sumter. Sherman was offered the chief clerkship in the war department through Montgomery Blair, with a prospeet of being assistant secretary of war, but declined. He says Frank Blair intimated to him that he would secure his ap-pointment as brigadier general, and to the position Lyon afterward held, but that he eclined this office. For the work to be done in the field Lyon was perhaps a bet er man than Sherman. Lyon was read to act in those fermenting times when here was little or nothing to work with ped when the means were at hand and the machinery in fine working order. Sherman formally offered his services by etter to the secretary of war on May 8 1861. Six days later he was appointed colonel of one of the new regular reg

ments, the Thirteenth infantry. Delays and Disasters of '61. In June, 1861, he was assigned to the ommand of a brigade in the Army of the Potomac, and Bull Run was the first mil ary contest of any kind that he saw took part in—"when," he says, "for th first time in my life I saw cannon ball strike men and crash through the tree and saplings above and around us, and realized the always sickening confusion a one approaches a fight from the rear; then the night march from Centreville, on the Warrenton road, standing for hours won dering what was meant; the deployment along the edge of the field that slopes down to Bull Run, and waiting for Hunter's ap proach on the other side from the dire ion of Sudley Springs, away off to th ight; the terrible scare of a poor negro who was caught between our lines; th crossing of 'Bull Run' and the fear lest we hould be fired on by our own men; the killing of Lieut. Col. Haggerty, which oc-



Thus does Gen. Sherman graphcally picture his entrance to his first battle Then followed the period of reorganization. McClellan was soon in command of all the armies of the United States. Sher man was made a brigadier general, and on the 24th of August was ordered, with his former classmate, George H. Thomas, to the department of the Cumberland to re port to Gen. Robert Anderson, once cap tain of the battery in which Sherman

narching on Louisville; the state of Ken ucky was endeavoring to preserve he draugh's Hill with such volunteers and ommand of so many conflicting elemen and on the 8th of October, 1861, he pub lished an order relinquishing his co mand, which fell on Sherman as next in

It is impossible for the student of war

was born Judge Sherman gave him for a a happy married life of 38 years. She was administration in Kentucky and his subse uent advance to Atlanta without wonder ng that the same Sherman acted in both fields. Sherman in Kentucky found him-

self an unwilling commander. "Looking at his field," say Messrs. Nicolay and Hay in their "Life of Lincoln," "with a purely professional eye the disproportion between the magnitude of his task and the imme

diate means for its accomplishment opressed him like a nightmare." His impatient temper soon set his rather arcastic tongue in most injudicious action. Secretary Cameron came in person to lis-ten to his complaints and asked what he

"Sixty thousand men at once, and 200,000

pefore we are done," was his reply.

It is definitely recorded that for once in is life Simon Cameron was shut up. When he repeated this to Adjt. Gen. Loenzo Thomas he added: "Sherman is crazy. He wants 200,000 men sent to Kencucky!" The next day it was in the papers that the secretary thought Gen. Sherman crazy—a newspaper correspondent was present to hear the remark. And every word that Sherman said to Cameron was n print within a week. In another week Gen. Sherman was "relieved and ordered to report at St. Louis"—to Gen. Halleck.

Shiloh and Vicksburg. One of the most fortunate things that nappened to Sherman and the Union cause was the order for him to report to Grant at Paducah. He had started out with the same disposition as other generals, who were destined to become gigantic failures, to magnify the difficulties in the way and take a discouraging view of his own resources. In Grant he found a man who vas always ready to act with what mate rials were at hand, who from the first was looking at his front rather than his rear. Sherman was a man who could profit by the contact, and doubtless to this fact ore than any other is due his final triumph as one of the great leaders of the

He was at Paducah when Fort Henry and Fort Donaldson were taken. On the 10th of March, by order or Halleck, he embarked his division at Paducah and at Fort Henry reported to Gen. C. F. Smith, urg Landing.

At the battle of Shiloh Sherman commanded his division. For the second time he had an opportunity to take part in a great battle, and in command of three or four times as many men as he led at Bull On the 11th of April Gen. Halleck ar-

rived at Pittsburg Landing and assumed personal command. Commanding his division with the right, Sherman was a witness to Halleck's illustration of the art of war as laid down in the books by advancing an army of over 100,000 men, by regular siege methods, on Corinth, a place of no especial natural strength and de fended only by dirt and about 50,000 Confederates. Grant knew that the siege of Corinth was a farce, but Sherman, who was full of impulse and still had a great deal to learn, spoke of it as "a victory as brilliant and important as any recorded in

history. Then came the operations about Vicks burg and on the Yazoo river. Sherman's command consisted of four divisions. He attacked the Confederate fortifications above the Chickasaw bayou and was driven back, having lost 1,900 men to a Confeder

His failure in Kentucky had been fol lowed by his failure at Vicksburg, and he was neither trusted by the people nor by the administration. McClernand assumed command of Sherman's army, except two



Then with his two divisions he eccompanied McClernand's army to Arkansas post. Here in the investment he was given the advance, and in the assault that followed exhibited, according to Me-Clernand's report, "his usual activity and

Grant's army when the latter prepared for the movement by which he should get to the rear of Vicksburg. Having been or-dered to make a feint against Vicksburg. therman ran up to Haines' Bluff, dise parked under a heavy gunboat fire, and cept the enemy in momentary anticipat of an attack till he had reason to suppose that the crisis with the main army had assed. Then he joined Grant in time to gage in the general advance. The oft old history need not be retold here. The Atlanta Campaign.

For his brilliant services in Mississippi herman was made a brigadier general in he regular army, and was left in com mand of the division of the Missi army of the Ohio was under Schofield, that On the 10th of April, 1864, the total force of these three armies was 352,000 men paper. Those present for duty were 180. 000. Out of this force Sherman prepared 100,000 men for active operations, leaving 80,000 to guard the immense territory, the lines of communication, railroads, bridges, epots, etc., behind him. The force of ennes and cars required to carry food for

and 1.000 cars. There were but 60 locomotives and 600 ars at hand. Sherman instructed his master of transportation to hold all rolling stock arriving from Louisville at Nashville. In this way he accumulated suffient cars and engines to transport food to

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was in his front with an army of 42,000 men. Johnston was afterward joined by an additional force of 22,000 men. Thus the armies stood

Continued on page four.

The Independent Company Independent Building, No. 20 E. Main Street MASSILION. - - OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY.

The Independent's Telephone No. 43

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1891

This Date in History-Feb. 14. 1748—Samuel Osgood, statesman, born in Andover Mass.; died in New York city Aug. 12, 1813.
1779—Capt. Cook, discoverer of the Sandwish isl ands, killed at Owhyhee by the natives.

John C. Febiger, rear admiral, born in Pitts regon admitted into the Union. -Treaty signed between France and Sweden.
-The French chambers opened by the em

1877—Death of Gen. Changarnier, French states man, aged 83.

1889—M. Floquet, the French premier, defeated and the ministry resigned.

It is cheering to contemplate the mule is becoming more numerous. There were but 381 of his kind in this county in 1889, whereas there are I will here give my experience which I wish every person in the state could read, as it proves the fallacy of the docnow 445.

Next to Hamilton, Stark county received most last year from the the apples herein spoken of were grown state on account of the prosecution and transportation of convicts to

Now for the proof of the above statements: About the 1st of November, 1868, a man by the name of Wm. Dever,

ance pays 5 per cent. on \$145,900. None of the Stark county townships ping in a few days, the agent wanted to are in debt. The grand total of know what was the matter. He told him public debt of Stark county including school districts and municipalities was \$821;935 in 1889, and is see about this." A few days later he meets nim and says, "Dever bring on your apples; we will take them at 50 cents \$1.039.341 in 1890. So we grow.

At the hour of this writing, 10 a. m., a bulletin from General Sherman's bedside gives very little hope of his recovery. With his death, if death must come, this country will as any other robber does. By the by, I have lost its one great popular hero, asked one of our lumber merchants yesterday, what it cost from Cleveland here who rested secure in the affections of per foot on lumber and he said, "by canal \$1 per thousand; by railroad, in his all people, of all parties, of all races. and of both sexes. Peace produces no heroes, who have not their detractors and their enemies-it is one of the penalties we pay for security.

A Canton newspaper makes the singular claim that the cost of the Canton sewer system, apart from the mere construction of mains and laterals, makes it incumbent upon the county to meet a part of that general expense. The plea is ridiculous. The easiest way to dispose of the specious argument is to furnish figures. Canton has now probably eight miles of public sewers. The county has 800 feet of frontage, and if the \$10,000 should be collected, it would be the equivalent of \$12.50 per foot. Applying that rate per foot to the eight miles of sewer mains, and for a grand total we have \$520,000. As the entire expense of the Canton sewer system amounted to not more than \$100,000, and probably less, the stupidity of the pretension is apparent—this pointed features.

WHAT IT COSTS STARK COUNTY. It was just a year ago that THE INDEPENDENT opened the eyes of Stark county taxpayers to the burdensome leaves of Stark house, which developed the presence of extravagance of the fee system of only 51 members, and a motion to adpaying public officers, by publishing | journ preva a table showing the rate of increase in the net compensation secured in this county, by this system. It would be assuming much to say that onel, and for an assistant inspector, to the exposition then made brought about the present agitation, which national guard. Senator Vancleef inpromises to soon lead to a reform, in the manner of rewarding these chosen servants. It is interesting to note that the need of reform has has been subject to frequent colds for grown no less within the year. The following table contains a statement that Chambelain's Cough remedy is reof the net compensation of Stark the lungs and restores the system to a healthy condition. If freely used as

county offices for 1000 and 1	.000.	ı
1889	1890	ı
Probate Judge	\$7,9 63 72	
Auditor 4,674 00	2,518 00	ı
Treasurer	8,709 46	1
Clark 0,100 00		
Charl# 4,190.00	4,125 00	
Banneday 4,090 20	3,766 80	
Prosecutor 1,200 00	1,850 00	
Commissioner:	1,432 50	
J. Wearstler 1,101 70	958 91	1
J. Schmachtenberger 1,078 40	000 01	
J. Kreighbaum 778 90	1,871 40	

ampensation credited to

edly wrong, although the figures come from the state auditor. Omitting that from the deductions, it can easily be figured out that the average net compensation of Stark county officers in 1889 was but \$2,459. while in 1890 the average shows a startling increase to \$2,867. If the pay of the excellent gentlemen who occupy the court house is permitted to go on mounting onward and upward year by year, it is readily seen that there is a screw loose somewhere. It is hoped that that screw may be adjusted.

CAPTAIN CUTLER ON CANALS. Reasons Why He is Opposed to the

MR. EDITOR:-I am a protectionist and opposed to monopolies, especially where the monopolies make no labor or busizess, and think it very strange of Mr: is only a rumor. Howells, (if a man can think strange of anything a Democrat might do) he being a leader in the party that howls so much about the tariff fostering monopolies, that he has brought torward this bill of his, which will create a monopoly by robbing the people of one of their protections or safeguards against the railroad monopolies. As the lakes, rivers and canals are about all the people have as safeguards against these corporafact that the pisturesque and useful | tions that have no souls, as the saying is, and I think the saying is proved true by

> my experience. trine that the counties not on the canal derive ne benefits for their share of the expense of keeping it up, since most of in Guernsey county and went to Cincinnati, they being neither on the canal.

\$6,924.13.

The city of Canton has a funded debt of \$600,479. Massillon has one amounting to \$27,300; and Alli-He then told me the railroad was charging \$1 26 by car load. As he quit shiphe had contracted to ship by canal at 50 cents per barrel. He (the agent) replied, 'I will write to the old man and we will by the single barrel."

Now here is a little item of \$532.00 saved for somebody, either the farmer, shipper, or consumer. On one boat load of 700 barrels I cleared \$225. Now this shows that the railroads do not work for compensation, but for all they can get, vard at least, \$2 per thousand.

The above facts can be proved if neces sary. I do not say Mr. Howells or any other canal wrecker ought to be drowned or hung, but it would be for the good of

the people if they all were.

The season for renting, buying and selling houses is almost at hand, and the services of the want column will be found most useful.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Senator Massie's Bill Providing for the

Caused a Creat Deal of Discussion. COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 14.—Senator Massie's bill providing for the American flag over school houses of the state was the subject of a great deal of discussion in the house. Democrats generally opposed the bill and the Republicans favored it. Mr. Geyer led the opposition, and denounced the bill as repugnant to Democratic principles. It would have the effect to degrade and bring the flag into disrespect. It would tend to detract from the reverence now paid the country's emblem. Mr. Taylor, of Guernsey, in a spirited speech, ridiculed such a proposition and demonstrated that the position of the opposite side of the house was one it had maintained for thirty years. Mr. Beaird, of Ashland, said if it would add lustre to the flag or any of its heroes he would vote for the bill. For four years he had fought vnwithout dwelling upon other equally der Sherman, and would never do anything to dishonor the country flag, but he saw no good purpose to come from the passage of the bill, and moved it be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Price ob-jected to the bill because it would cost journ prevailed, which carried the bill

Senator Brady has introduced a bill in the senate providing for chief inspector of rifle practice, with the rank of colbe detailed by their comrades from their respective commands in the Ohio troduced a bill providing that bastardy proceedings shall be commenced within

The senior proprietor of this paper up if not doctored at once. He finds soon as the cold is contracted, and before it has become settled in the system, it greatly lessens the attack and often cures in a single day what would otherwestern Hotel Reporter, Pes Moines, Ia. 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister. wise have been a severe cold.—North-

Latest designs in ladies' small-sized cold watches at C. F. Von Kanel's. Tiddledy Winks for 10 cents at West

Side variety Bazaar. Journ at Albright & Co.'s. THE TOWNS ROUNDABOUT

Lewis Walzer, sr.. dropped dead last evening about 5 o'clock, of heart disease. He had been feeling depressed for a few days, but yesterday had been up and around trimming trees and grapes until about 4 o'clock, when he went home and it was noticed that he was in a bad condition, and while sitting in the bar-room he remarked to his wife: "Mother let us pray," and dropped over in a stupor. He was carried to his bed and expired in about five minutes. Mr. Walzer was one of the old residents of this place, having resided here some forty years. Funeral Sunday at the St. Phillip's and

Joseph Seibert has bought the Widom J. Kirk's property in East High street and will move from his farm in the

Benjamin Fulton has purchased Mrs. Charles Krider's property in Canal street and will take possession in the spring. Rumor has it that one of Canal Ful-

ton's professional men is about to remove to Massillon. It is hoped that it

Mr. Fred Kimmerline's children are

recovering from the scarlet rash. Mr. Clayton Brenner was the guest of George McFarren Sunday.

Mr. Wesley Harrold contemplates the purchase of the farm of Mr. Sam McFarverdict, fickle, frivolous, incompetent.

Mr. Daniel Boughman is spending few days in Doylestown.

latter part of this week on a little trip to Easton, Akron and Canton. George Bretz and wife took a short

trip to Paris, Ind.

Mr. Johr McFarren and family were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Bough-Miss Sophia Kimmerline is visiting in

the neighborhood.

West Brookfield.

F. X. Kern is considering a proposition from the board of trade of Massillon to remove his mining machine shop to that

L. D. Ralston and family, of East Liberty, spent Sunday in town with friends. ready for occupation. John Figensbue has purchased a lot

dwelling thereon. Samuel F. Lyons has rented property

in West Massillon and will soon remove Ben Vaughn will remove to Massillon

Monday.

Dr. B. J. Miller is in Cleveland. Mrs. Bailinger of Chicago, formerly

widow of Isaac Levers, is visiting relatives here. To-day is valentine day and everybody is sending a tribute of respect to his

neigbor.

The Rev. Silas Mase, formerly pastor of the Reform church of this township, but now of Uniontown, O., delivered an exseen," in the M. E. church, last night. The lecture was full of good points and was excellent mental food for all who listened to it. The audience was a fair one for Brookfield, but the lecturer deserved to have every seat filled. If Mr Mase will favor us with another lecture we are sure he will have double the au-

dience of last night. Mrs. Clara Cedella Fisher.

Whereas, It has pleased the Divine Ruler to remove from our midst our young and esteemed sister Della Fisher,

Whereas. The intimate relations long held by our deceased sister with the members of the West Brookfield Union Sabbath school, render it proper that we place on record our appreciation of her services and merits as a Sabbath school

worker, therefore be it Resolved, By the Union Sabbath school, That while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do none the less mourn the death of her who was in every way worthy of our

Resolved, That in the death of Della Fisher we feel the loss of one who was always active in the Sabbath school work, a woman of pure life whose virtues endeared her not only to the members of the school, but to all who knew her. That while we recognize the hand of him who doeth all things well (in the death of her for whom we mourn) we trust our loss will be her eternal gain. Resolved, That the Sabbath school tenders its heartfelt sympathy to

the family and friends of our departed Resolved, That these resolutions be Sabbath school, and that a copy of them be sent to the family of our deceased sillon papers for insertion.

MR. R REINOEHL, MRS. MARTIN PETERS, MRS. DELLA SMITH,

Work of the Suffragists. The executive board of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association met at Columbus this week, and accomplished A resolution has been introduced in the House providing for a subamendment to the vote of the male citizens, and a bill is being prepared authorizing a representation of women upon Members of the legislature spoke encourts passage is anticipated.

Daughters of Veterans. All members of the Daughters of Veterans are requested to be present at the meeting this evening, as various matters and treatments for thirteen years. 50 of interest will be presented. CARRIE SIFFERT, Sec'y.

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN. Edited by the Massillon Equal Rights

The regular meeting of the Massillon Equal Rights Association was held Friday, Feb. 13, 1891, in the Disciple church. Among the articles read was one on "Woman's Dress," which drew forth some lively comment on the subject of dress reform for women. The following is an extract from the article, which is by Frances Russell and appeared in the

"Leading thinkers among women of broad culture have long been pleading for the freedom of woman, urging her right to education, wages and suffrage on an equality with men. The world is slow to yield their demand. Did it ever occur to you that this is partly owing to the appearance of woman which seems to vitiate her claim to equality? She asks for education, but she usually arrays herself in a style that suggests either the infantile or the idiotic. She seeks for work and good wages, but stands be-fore the world fettered by her clothing and weighted with unnecessary drapery

Elliott Lodge F. & A. M. will banquet on Tuesday evening, Feb. 24, in the lodge room.

Elton.

Mr. Sam McFarren has returned from Mr. Sam McFarren has returned from the lock of the continuous series of the continuous seri Mr. Sam McFarren has returned from a business trip to Indiana, whither his plans of activity. These facts make small impression on the judgment of small impression on the proofs of mankind, compared with the proofs of her inferiority daily visible to the naked eye. From the crown of her head, decked with the stuffed bodies or wings of slaughtered song birds, or cruelly weighted with jet and glass ornaments, The funeral of Mr. Andrew Putman weighted with jet and glass ornaments, will be held from the house Tuesday at to the soles of her feet, perched upon disease producing heels or standing in shown as one of the best citizens of Justus, and his place will not seen be filled.

Mr. Weslay Harvald contamplets the

There are no better missionaries to the heathen in foreign lands than Ameriw days in Doylestown.

Mrs. Amanda Crist intends to start the atter part of this week on a little trip to amusement or contempt upon the corsets of Christians. Jet and glass trimmings have lately had a long reign, adding greatly to the weight of hats, wraps and Quarterly meeting at the M. E. church at West Lebanon, Saturdap and Sunday, Feb. 14 and 15.

Quarterly meeting at the M. E. church gowns. We have only just escaped from the imposition of the bustle. For a few years it held sway so universally that intelligent women at last put it on, all remember the not long past days when women in every station in life went trailing dress fabrics behind them, upstairs and downstairs, in kitchen, shop and on the street. What a relief we have lately had. Superficial observers began to talk of progress, and to see in this change of fashion the hand of evolution. But women had not fairly adjusted to the new reign of simplicity, when their skirts were drawn back, with all the gathers behind—a very literal drawback to women walking. This is Chas. Lyons's new house will soon be the situation at present. No pockets, no eady for occupation. is 'in style,' and 'they say' that skirts from Mrs. Garver and will soon erect a are lengthening, must now touch the floor, that trains are coming back, and

that a demand for hoops is arising.
"Who or what is this fashion, that makes such fools of womankind, drag- of last year the figures were 302, repreging them from one extreme to another, and offering for each change some absurd and contradictory pretense? Though many of her freaks are known to be the result of accident, there appears to be some method in her madness. She seems bent on making our wardrobe as expensive as possible. It is evident that wo men have become as Jennie June says, 'the victims of trade.' That fashion knows nothing whatever about genuine beauty is evident from her contradic-

Woman's dress typifies her subject condition. As she emerges from dollhood and drudgery to reasonable womanhood, she should have the outward appearance of a reasonable being. The united wisdom of our women physicians, artists, teachers, preachers, dress makers, editors and authors can surely invent a hetter costume for women who wish to be useful, than any fashion has yet vouchsafed to either sex.

Let us, as intelligent women, take this important matter into our own hands and provide ourselves with convenient garments; a costume that shall say to all beholders that we are equipped for reasonable service to humanity. In our working hours let us be found no longer simply draped, but clothed, and in our right minds,-with a dress that allows freedom of lungs and limbs, that can be easily put on and comfortably worn, subservient to the human body and not its master.

A Blessing to Humanity.

This is what N. H. Andrews, a prominent citizen of Springfield, O, says: "It affords me great pleasure to assure my friends that I have received both imme diate and permanent relief of throat, bronchial and asthmatic trouble in the use of Dr. Acker's English Remedy. It is certainly a good honest medicine and a blessing to humanity." The above preparation we sell on a positive guarantee; it has given better satisfaction than any other remedy we have ever sold. J. M. Schuckers, and E. S. Craig druggist, Massillon, O.

Having accepted the agency of the Kern County Land Company at Bakers-field, Kern county, Cal., I will take pleasure in showing samples of dried entered upon the minutes of the Union fruits, which I have just received. Also give information to any tone desiring to locate in that part of California. I have sister and a copy of the same to the Mas- a large supply of reading matter regarding climate, and the fruit industry of Kern county. I have also received very flattering letters from parties living there who are well known in Massillon, giving a glowing account of the country, etc. For price of land and terms, call on me E. P. EDGAR. at depot.

A Good Record .- "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for ten years,' says druggist E. B. Legg, of Vail, Ia. work from which tavorable results are ex. | "and have always warranted it and never had a bottle returned. During the past 90 days I have sold twelve dozen and it has given perfect satisfaction in every instance." It does not dry up a cough, but loosens and relieves it. It will cure a severe cold in less time than the state commission for the world's fair, other treatment. 50 cent and \$1 bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

A gentleman in Union county, Mo., who is too modest a man to have his name mentioned in the newspapers, was cured of rheumatism by Chamberlain's

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

SOME IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS IN

At Most Western and Nearly All Southern Points Business Shows No Increasethe Great Strike of Connellsville Coke Workers-Coal Market Dull-Bette Demand for Merchant Iron and Good Trade in Bottle Glass-Money Easy. NEW YORK, Feb. 14.-R. G. Dun &

Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: There is some improvement in business at the east and a more confident feeling, and at Chicago the tone is very hopeful. But at most other western and nearly all southern points business shows no increase in volume and is rather hesitating. The industrial outlook is modified by the great strike of Connellsville coke workers, which must cut off large supplies of iron if it lasts, and by the great decrease in the iron output. A decrease of 12 per cent. for the month and 21 per cent. in two months is in part explained by the enormous stocks on hand, which amount to 565,000 tons from the furnaces reporting. Yet the tone of the market for finished iron is stronger, because of the coke strike, and sales of pig iron have been unusually liberal. The coal market is dull and weak.

A War of Prices is Apprehended unless a change in the market demand occurrs speedily. The demand for copper is limited. The demand for wool continues strong, and worsted grades are rising. Sales at Boston in January were 17,040,400 pounds against 11,539,900 last year. The low price of cotton tends to make trade dull at the south, farmers belding book for higher prices. But at holding back for higher prices. But at 11 E. Main and 6 S. Erie St. New Orleans general trade improves materially, at Nashville it opens very dull and at other points reporting it is only fair or dull. St. Louis reports a fair volume, but no improvement, while Kansas City finds better wholesale trade; at Denver and St. Paul trade is fair; at Minneapolis very active in lumber; at Omaha without improvement and at Milwaukee and Detroit quiet. Cleveland reports fairly good trade in most lines. Pittsburg notes

Better Demand for Merchant Iron because of the strike, and good trade in bottle glass, but dullness in other branches of the glass business. At Chicago wool receipts are more than double last year's, and there is some increase in lard and cheese, but heavy decreases in corn and dressed beef. Philadelphia reports improvement in wool and fair Boston general trade is good, some large mills are buying wool freely and more buyers of boots and shoes appear. Throughout the country money markets are comparatively easy and undisturbed. The business failures occurring throughout the country during the past seven days number for the United States 262 and for Canada 35, or a total of 297 as compared with a total of 306 last week and 320 the week previous to

and 62 in Canada.

the last. For the corresponding week

senting 240 failures in the United States

Of the people you meet from day to day has perfectly pure, healthy blood. The hereditary scrofulous taint afflicts the large majority of people, while many others acquire diseases from impure air, improper food and wrong indulgences. Hence the imperative necessity for a re-hable blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaps arilla, which eradicates every impurity and gives to the blood vitality and health. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, humors, boils, pimples and all other affections caused by impurities or poisonous germs in the blood. All that is asked for Hood's Sarsaparilla is that it be given a

The Massilion Market. Farmers are receiving the following prices to-day, February 14. Wheat, per bu.

Boys' watches for from \$4.50 to \$6.00 at

Peculiar

rilla possesses the curative value of the best known reme- Hood's dies of the vegetable Hood's kingdom. Peculiar in its strength and economy, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "One Hundred Doses One Dollar." Peculiar in its medicinal merits, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown, Sarsaparilla and has won for Sarsaparilla itself the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered." Peculiar in its "good name at home,"-there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell than of all other blood purifiers. Peculiar in its phenomenal record of Peculiar sales abroad no other Peculiar preparation ever attained so rapidly nor held so

steadfastly the confidence of all classes of people. Peculiar in the brain-work which it represents, Hood's Sarsaparilla combines all the knowledge which modern research To Itself in medical science has To Itself developed. with many years practical experience in

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar TO THE PUBLIC

JAN BER Formerly with Tun Kee in the Minich block and No. 1 East Tremont street. has started a first-class New Laundry at No. 45 East Main Street

Where he will be prepared to show to the public the finest work in his line. He has the latest improved machinery. New Shirts, 18c, 2 for 25c Shirts, 10c. Collars, 2c Ladies Collars, 2 for 5c. Cufis. 4c. You Cannot Afford to Miss The Great Sale now going on at

DIELHENN'S CLOTHING STORE

Men's, Youth's, Boy's and Children's Clothing, Hats, Caps and Furnishing Gods

Are all Going Very Rapidly Under the pressure of our great cut

Children's Knee Pants at 19c. & 24c.

SEE OUR BARGAIN COUNTERS IN FRONT OF THE STORE, CHANGED DAILY.

J. & H. DIELHENN.

Massillon, O.

For Bargains in Carriages & Wagons See P.H. Young



"Just fits the hand."



Lenox Soap lathers freely in hard water.

Five cents a cake, (12 ounces.)

ook's Cotton Root COMPOUND Composed of Cotton Root, Tansy and Pennyroyal—a recent discovery by an old physician. Is successfully used monthly—Safe, Effectual. Price \$1, by mail, sealed. Ladies, ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound and take no substitute, or inclose 2 stamps for sealed particulars. Address POND LILY COMPANY, No. 3 Fisher Block, 131 Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich. Sold in Massillon by Z. T. Baltzly.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoris

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

STREET COMMISSIONER. The name of Thomas Volkmor is announced a candidate for street commissioner, subject as a candidate for street commissioner, subject to the Democratic primary election. We are authorized to announce 'he name o John J. Geis as a candidate for Street commis sioner, subject to the decision of the Democrati primaries at the spring election. John B. Snyder, at request of many citizens, announces himself a candidate for Street Com-missioner, subject to the decision of the Repub-The name of Wm. Vogt is announced as a caldidate for street commissioner, subject to the Democratic primary election. The name of Joseph Healey is announced as a candidate for Street Commissioner, subject to the Republican primary election. E. Keller is announced as a candidate for street commissioner, subject to the decision of the Re-publican primary election.

The name of Paul Kirchhofer is announced as candidate for the nomination for city treasurer, ubject to the direction of the Democratic prinary election. CITY TREASURER.

PIK-RON beautifies other things besides baskets.
It makes a white glass was any color you desire to match. It changes a pire table to walnut, a cane rocker to mahogany.
It stains, paints, incquers, japans.

WHEELING &LAKE ERIE BAILWAY. In effect June 9th at noon PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CKICAGO. In effect June 15, 1890.

Daily except Sunday...
Daily except Sunday...
GOING WEST
Daily except Sunday...
Daily except Sunday...
Daily except Sunday...
Daily except Sunday...
Daily except Sunday... Pullman dining cars are run on trains No.

For time tables, rates of fare, baggage checks, through tickets, or any further information re-arding the running of trains, apply to John A shoemaker, agent, Massillon. O. CLEVELAND, AKBON & COLUMBUS Mount Vernon and Pan; Handle Route at Orrville

No. 35 Express...10:10 p m No. 27 Express...4:20 a m No. 38 Express...3:10 p m No. 38 Express...3:10 p m Trains 27 and 28 run daily all other trains daily except Sunday.

Trains 2 and 3 have through day coaches and 27 and 28 through Pullman sleepers between Cleveland and Cincinnatia.

Trains 2 and 3 make connections with P., Ft. W. & C. trains to and from all points east and west via Orrella. The C. L. & W. schedule is omitted.

Bucher's Opera House ONE NIGHT ONLY

Monday, Feb. 16, '91 A. H. Woodhull's

Enormously Successful Comedy Drama, Uncle Hiram

Most Magnificently Uniformed Band and Orchestra in the World.

Everything New This Year. New Songs! New Dances! New Music! The Beautiful Gaiety Skirt Dancers

THE WIZARD. MR. FRANK B. RHODES. Lightning Drum Major.

Daily Parade, 11:45 a. m. Evening concert, 7;15 p. m.

N. B.—The Uncie Hiram Band will not parade Prices 25, 50 and 75 cts. Reserved scats on sale at the Independent Com

A Fine Assortment of Buggies, all Styles at Young's

Remember Sippo Valley Flour Pain Balm, after trying other medicines and treatments for thirteen years. 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Retails at \$1.25 per 4 bbl Sack. Heister.

LABOR'S WORLD.

Ohio's Free Public Employment Offi- and thrive through the profits derived

Ohio being the first state to create indicate that nearly one hundred thou-'Free Public Employment Offices," their workingmen and women in efforts to establishment by legislation was looked s cure employment through the assistupon as being an experiment which ance of employment agencies, and if many predicted would only be product- this sum can be saved to the honest toilive of evil results.

The friends and advocates of the measure were very sanguine that a trial would demonstrate the utility of the offices, in every way, and the result has but emphasized the correctness of their honest and energetic efforts to furnish

From nearly all states in the union the idle laborer in securing honorable and from several foreign countries have employment, it should be done. come inquiries as to the working of the law, and although copies of the law were sent to all parties who requested them, time and and a limited office force would not permit of an extended written explanation either to the causes leading to the laws enactment or the result of its deem it best to give some of the salient points connected with the enactment of Whenever the actions of a laboral

The Municipal Labor Congress of Cincinnati, an organization composed of all the trade and labor unions in the city, started the agitation in favor of "Free Public Employment Offices," being established by the state government in all the large cities of the state. It was which was introduced by Senator M. T.

Corcoran, of Cincinnati.

The bill as drafted and introduced made the employment offices branches of the bureau of labor statistics, fixed the salaries of superintendents and clerks and placed the entire expense upon the state. Senator Corcoran and the friends of the bill fought hard to have it passed place the expense upon the cities in which the offices were located. The House took a different view of the matter and amended the senate bill by sub stituting the original bill. The senate, however, refused to accept the House amendment, and the measure went into the nands of a conference committee which finally submitted a report embody ing the present law which was adopted with but one dissenting vote in the and the land to the people.

The members of the legislature were of the opinion that inasmuch as the of fices were to be located in certain cities tnat only those cities would derive the benefits accruing from their labors, hence they believed that the city governments should defray the greater portion of the expense connected with offic s.

to help employers and employes in all parts of the state. Its prime features provide first for the collection of statistical data relating to the industrial inter ests of the state. Second, to assist em ployers to secure employes. Third, to furnish our working men and women when out of employment, free and reliable information as to the kind and character of employment to be had. By the carrying out of the objects of the tellectual attainments, increased production the collection and compilation of tion, a keener sense of equity and just industrial statistics, something in which all our people are interested, will be more complete and the entire state benefitted, and the state government certainly cannot undertake a more charitable or a more honorable and praiseworthy act than that of securing employment for her willing yet needy citizen laborers.

Prior to the establishment of the "Free Public Employment Offices" there were cities in this state, but they were run for private profit rather than for public good. They were leeches engaged in sucking the life blood from the po r. These private agencies charged men and women anywhere from \$1 to \$5 for securing them employment, and in most cases they demanded and received a price for accepting an application whether they secured the place or not. This every honest hearted citizen knows to be wrong because it is evident that when men and women are willing to work, and are unable to find it to do, it is sufficient for them to suffer the hardships which are inseparable from entorced idleness with out taxing them for the privilege of se curing work, or for the promise to se-

During the few months the offices were in operation the reports show that: The total number of persons wanting situations was 20,136, and of this number 14.529 were males and 5,607 females.

The total number of employes wanted by employers was 18,154, and of this number 11,453 were males and 6,701 fe-

The total number of persons having secured situations through the offices was 8 982, and of this number 5 575 were

males and 3,407 females.

The amount of "help wanted" was 90.2 per cent of "situations wanted;" tions secured" was 491 per cent. of "help

wanted;""positions secured" was 44.6 per cent. of "situations wanted." From the fact that offices had to be rented and furnished, and that there was no money for advertising purposes, the work done by the Free Public Employ ment Offices, during the short time re

ported, is creditable alike to the officials in charge of the offices and to the state The entire cost connected with the offices, up to January, 1891, will not ex-

If the 8,982 persons, who secured work through the Free Public Employment Offices, had obtained employment through the private employment agen cies it is fair to assume that the cost of such services would have averaged \$3 per capita for males and \$1 for females, or total of \$20,132, and by deducting from the latter sum the cost of maintaining the Free Public Employment Offices, there is a balance of \$15,132 which has been saved to the willing yet poor and needy working men and women by the

state law. This savings in dollars and cents may appear large in the eyes of those who are familiar with the patronage given to em ment agencies, but as there are at least twelve well known private employment agencies now running in the cities in which the free offices are located, and as many more scattered over the smaller cities of the state, it is evident

from such private agencies. This would ers of Ohio by the expenditure of about ten thousand dollars annually, on the part of the state, for the maintaining of

It is labor which should employ cap-Ital, not capital which should employ labor. Capital is the creature of labor, made to serve and not to govern it.

practical operation. So much interest has been manifested, however, that we absorbed the wealth but seized the polit-

Whenever the actions of a labor leader are commended by the bosses and their press, look out for him!

A system of social and political economy which compels the laborer to toil daily to keep want from his door, and is so inflexible that the sickness of a week

slavery. One of the objects to be attained by the labor movement is to organize production on a co-operative basis, so that the cost of all commodities to any consumer shall not be above the limit of their price.

The official printing for the state of New York is done this year in a "rat" in its original form, but the senate re-fused to pass it until amended so as to such evil, and that is a state printing upon which your array of silver brushes.

Who is it that is satisfied with the present condition of affairs? It is conceded that life is a wretched failure to the masses of mankind, for the many are plundered to enrich the few.

In order to remove poverty and oppression the instruments of labor must belong to the toilers, the product to the by an unanimous vote in the senate and producers, the workshops to the workers,

If the man who toils fourteen hours a day wears overalls and a checked shirt, and his wife wears a poor quality of calico, how does it happen that the fellow who never works at all wears broadcloth and his wife wears sealskin?

Industrial reform does not contemplate the abrogation of the rights of any The law, however, is general in its individual. What it does seek is to deapplication and the offices are intended prive a few individuals of special privileges by which the rights of the majority of our citizens have been wrested from them. Organized labor asks that the special privileges enjoyed by the few be extended to the many, or that they be extended to none.

Shorter hours mean better men, more comforts, a broader view of the require- alive -Chicago Herald. ments of human existence, growth of intellectual attainments, increased productice, restriction of the merely brutal passion—in brief, human progress.

Under the capitalistic system of in-dustry it is the destiny of all who labor to keep up with some machine invented by some workman and stolen by monopoly; if they have not the endurance to stand a treadmill life their place is filled by those who can. So it appears "Employment Agencies" in all the large that we are now in the midst of the gladiator system of industry. Laborers stagger against the rope thrown around them by monopoly, and when battered beyond recognition they are cast aside for other victims who have already been starved into submission.-Labor Department New York Evening World.

Make No Mistake.

Unfortunately for the Knights of Labor, the public has got the impression that their organization is doing nothing when not conducting a strike, and perhaps it is no wonder, in view of the history of the order. Fostering strikes is not the primary purpose of the Knights, nor their purpose at all, if they believe they can gain their ends without. Strikes are a last resort, and an unwise and futile one, as they found last summer. These men are fighting for a righteous cause, the amelioration of the workingman's condition, and the inference that they have abandoned the struggle because not now engaged in any revolutionary performance is entirely wrong. Quite to the contrary, they are preparing for a more intelligent and effective warfare than they have

ever attempted. They are re-enforcing their membership and their financial strength for the next presidential campaign. Aristocratic newspapers which sneer at the Knights of Labor, and ask what has become of them, are respectfully requested by the workingmen to read the answer in the election returns of '92. Just how much can be accomplished by the 230,000 voters, working with the Farmers' Alliance, will then appear. This is to be the programme unless all signs fail .-

Giving While Living.

While the Tilden will contest is dragging its slow course through the courts, and the battle of the lawyers over the Fayerweather will has only begun, a wealthy English merchant, Mr. Frederick Horniman, has just thrown open a and Heaven only sees the agony of the splendid museum as a Christmas gift to death struggle under the cars. It is a the people of South London. The collection is estimated to be worth more than

Like our own Peter Cooper, W. W. Corcoran and some other practical philanthropists, Mr. Horniman has the sagacity to carry out his benevolent ideas and safety brakes are no longer experiwhile he is yet in the flesh, instead of ments. They are practicable, and have depending on executors and taking the been so pronounced by the best railroad risk of expensive post-mortem litigation, Had Samuel J. Tilden possessed equal forethought, how much satisfaction he tions have been slower to make the

years in supervising the application of his millions to the purpose for which he intended them!

The obvious moral is that the man who desires to send his name down to posterity as a benefactor of his kind, in connection with a hospital, library or other endowment, had better lay the foundations broad and deep before his death .- New York Telegram.

"It was but yesterday the workmen ceased to be slaves. It has been said of old, 'Servants, obey your masters,' but today the gospel of emancipation says, 'Let no man have any master but himself, for no man is good enough to be the master of another man."-Henry D.

The workingmen of New England have begun an active campaign in the interest of the eight hour readjustment bill, which has been before congress for fifteen years. At a recent convention in Boston some strong resolutions were adopted.

The great influx of Hebrew workmen from Russia and Poland is causing the Hebrew trades unions to raise their initiation fees, although most of the members, from principle, consider the measure to be reactionary, and a retrogressive step in the labor movement. entails want and destitution upon his They think initiation fees should be low. this organization that drafted the bill family, is one of the worst forms of while dues may be as high as the wages of members will warrant.

Dises and Lazarne

You must no longer cover your dressng table with muslin or lace, or even embroidered linen. Pale hued velvet, in turquois, rose or lemon tints, is permissible, but the really correct thing is a plate glass mirror, with beveled edges, combs and things will make a most dazzling display. Have your bathroom lined with mirrors, too, and copy a famous bath in town whose floor is one vast sheet of plate glass. Talk of the luxury of the Greeks and Romans-they are not in it compared to the fashionables of New York in this our Nineteenth

No matter if the great east side be one vast bed of misery and despair; no matter if men and women die daily from starvation or kill themselves be cause they cannot get employment; no matter if little children steal and beg; no matter if babies die for lack of nourishment from the withered breasts of their famished mothers, the great world must have its balls and amusements, society its luxury and woman her pretty frivolities. Madame's jeweled fan could blow away poverty, sickness and misery from a whole tenement, and her jeweled hairpin would support a family through an entire winter. A yard of one of her gowns would clothe a boy or girl, and the cutlets and steaks she gives her dog would keep the wailing babies

Merry Christmas.

The reverse side of the Christmas season is full of pathos. Fainting shop girls are as common as bargains in New York's big dry goods houses all the week, and all the other employes, from the porters to the wan and puny little creatures who act as cash girls and messengers, work to a point of exhaustion. One driver who delivers furniture for a prominent firm was discovered by some friends of mine on the west side as they returned from the theatre asleep and almost senseless on his wagon. It was after midnight. They waked him up, and he started back from Eightysixth street to the stable on Tenth street.

He fell asleep, and the horse, which was probably as tired as the driver, got into collision with a carriage. The driver of the delivery wagon was promptly arrested and disgraced, and the firm discharged him the following morning for dereliction of duty. The man had gone to work at 7:80 in the morning, clung to his labor continually till the last delivery was made, and it was proved that he had not finished his work until midnight. Then he fell asleep from exhaustion. His wages were \$9 a week. Such men must long for Christmas every year.—Blakely Hall in Brooklyn Eagle.

Slaughtered by the Railroads.

In Illinois there were 176 railroad employes killed and 1,059 injured during 1890. If, during the present Indian war, the killed and wounded should equal these numbers, what a wail would go up all over the country! And yet these railroad men were as brave and faithful as any soldier in the army, and their lives were as valuable to the world and as dear to their friends and relatives. These 1,235 were men killed and wounded in a single state during a single year. The aggregate of railroad employes killed and wounded in the United States each year reaches into the thousands.

But railroad men fall one at a time. not in battalions. Those who die today will be forgotten in the list that will follow them into eternity to-morrow. Some faithful helper, whose glove is caught between the "bumpers," sees a car moving to crush him out of the semblance of a human being; or some poor mother's son, who treads the brakeman's plank in the darkness of the night, slips and falls, steady stream of unfortunates going to their account, and the world takes little note of them or of their awful death.

But the saddest thing about all this loss of life and limb is that much of it might be prevented. Safety couplers men in the country. Legislatures have been slow to act, and railroad corporathat nearly one hundred persons live | might have enjoyed during his declining | necessary outlay to equip their cars with |

safety appliances. But the time is coming when the lives of railroad men will no longer be jeopardized. It can come none too soon to relieve anxious wives and worrying mothers of the gallant railroad men.-Des Moines Register.

And the Ship Steams On. . Did von ever see a steamboat plowing its mighty way up a sluggish river? It dashes the water into foam; it blackens the air with smoke; far ahead it pushes and lifts up the displaced water. A thousand creeping things are disturbed. The frightened mud turtles slip down from the rotting logs; the foul water cranes fly off on silent wings; the wolves sneak away alarmed into the brush. But the unconscious vessel plows along on its majestic course, carrying the commerce of civilization, and linking together sundered nations. In the same way reform enters the rotting waters of time. All is commotion, tumult, uproar. The fools mistake the engine fires for a conflagration of the planet. The creeping, the crawling, the sneaking things utter their protest and scurry away, but the ship steams on, and the water is purer and healthier, and the na-

"Under the Rules."

tius Donnelly.

tions are greater, better, happier, and

mankind is blessed and benefited.-Igna-

There is a pretty story printed of a baby starving to death and being handed round from one municipal charity to another, none of which would receive it. As the matron of one office said, "If I should send for an ambulance now, they'd wait for a couple of hours to give it a chance to die." This will excite discontent only in minds which misconceive the real ends for which institutions exist. This end is that they may enforce their own "rules." Only very young or very thoughtless people fancy that the purpose of the rules is to relieve suffering or to save life. Their purpose is to vindicate their own existence, and the perishing of a human creature "under the rules" is an unavoidable accident, like the actual execution of criminal law.-New York Evening Sun.

What Machines Have Done.

During the last thirty years more than six times the number of people now working on children's shoes have been thrown out of employment by newly invented machinery, and in the manufacture of wall paper one man today can do as much, with the aid of machines, than formerly 100 persons could do, while in making gun barrels one man produces fifty barrels in ten hours where formerly a man made one barrel in the

Organization in the District.

In the District of Columbia the labor organizations are flourishing. There are twenty-two assemblies of the Knights of Laber and twenty-four organizations in the Federation of Labor, besides a number of others. The effect of the New York Central strike does not seem to weakened the organizations at large; but, on the contrary, they have been growing since that time. - Washington Post.

Earnings of Railway Men.

The fifth annual report of the commissioner of labor states that 64.9 per cent. of railroad employes in the United States earn \$300 or less per annum, 8.8 per cent. of the whole earn from \$301 to \$400 and 8.5 per cent. \$401 to \$500. Thus 81.7 per cent. earn \$500 or less per

Female Monkeys Sacrificed to Science.

Science undertakes some queer experi ments in prosecuting its inquiries. Re cently a London doctor collected a lot of female monkeys, cased them with plaster of paris jackets to imitate stays, and bandaged their waists tightly. Most of the simians showed their appreciation of this treatment by dying a few days afterward, thus furnishing the physician with a lot of new arguments against the wearing of corsets.

Cost of a Suit for a Cent.

A lawsuit at Chicago involved the re covery of a cent and the expenditure of \$400 in court and counsel fees. Mr Roach sold a postage stamp to an Englishman, who, after placing it on a letter, tendered a Canadian penny as part payment. An argument followed, then a row, and then an appeal to the courts. Eventually Mr. Roach got judgment and a genuine unadulterated United States cent.

Sudden death comes to men much oft ener than to women. The proportion is as eight to one. Women's expectation of life is also greater than that of men under similiar circumstances.

There Is Still Land to Till.

In reply to the assertion of an English statistician that immigration to the United States will cease in a few years because all the arable land will have been occupied, an American writer declares that under proper conditions 1.000,000 square miles of the republic's unoccupied area are susceptible of profit-

A New Use for the Rabbit.

The rabbit has long been regarded as a prolific pest by the farmer, but now it is said that the little animal is worthy of rearing for his wool, which is softer and finer than that of a sheep. A dollar's worth of wool can be combed in a year from each rabbit.

It is fact that the best designers for book covers in the United States are women. Many of the book covers that are now made are so beautiful as to be real works of art, and it is gratifying to know that women are able to make

THIS IS THE GOLDEN AGE.

THE WORLD WAS NEVER BETTER THAN AT THE PRESENT.

rope and America. An unprovoked The "Good Old Times" Were Crass with blow given by the wealthiest man in Ignorance and Bloodstained by Unsparing Wars-The Lines Are Fallen to Us in Pleasant Places.

[Copyright by American Press Association.]

"Let's think on our marcies." Mrs. Stowe probably did not intend this saying, which she puts in the mouth of Uncle Tom, for humor, but under the circumstances it was the bitterest satire. The negro was sitting in his cabin waiting for the trader to whom he had been sold to take him from all he loved. His wife was lamenting and the children were sad. But Uncle Tom rallied for a desperate effort, and tried to think of some good in his lot to be thankful for.

Time has been-yes, many times have been-when mankind was fully justified in refusing to be content, for surely it cannot be that Infinite Wisdom desires the creature to be satisfied with misery but that time is not now. If there ever was an era when the human race could congratulate itself on exemption from many evils, and hope for the early re moval of many more, we are now in that era. Outside of Russia and Central Africa it is not easy to find a region where there has not recently been an improvement. So let us "think on our

marcies," and specify a few of them. Peace is now the rule, war the rare exception. Few people realize how short the time has been that this could be said. Historically it was but vesterday that every man was occasionally a soldier, and very many men were never anything else. Consider this one fact, that in the short interval between the English settlement of our Atlantic coast and the general peace of 1814-15, there were six long and bloody wars between England and France alone (counting the Napoleonic wars as but one), and that these followed upon two centuries of almost continuous war, in which religion

was the chief factor. The thirty years' war in Germany de stroved, as some have estimated, one-third of the human race in an area of nearly 300,000 square miles, made one-third of that area a desert and reduced non-combatants to such misery that every sort of animal was eaten, the bones of horses killed on the battlefield were boiled to secure a little nutriment, and such things as nettles, tongue grass, grass seeds and the buds of various bushes were greedily sought as palatable additions to the scanty bill of fare. The wars of Louis XIV reduced the French peasantry to such misery that in the mountain region they fought with wolves and dogs for refuse bones and stuffed often found by the wayside the corpse of ulation, pauperism in England has de the laborer who had fallen dead at his work, and in his mouth the grass which he had chewed in the rage of hunger.

And such horrible wars as these were Whole cities were swept from the face of the earth, whole provinces were given up to a licentious soldiery, whole sec-



tions were desolated. Wallenstein's army of 50,000 men lived "at free quarters," desolating a wide track as they moved. In that army, says a contemporary his tory, "was neither mercy nor remorse. All women were their prey; they slew old men and children for amusement their camp was a scene of such debauchery as cannot be described, from commander to private. They were given over to sin and sold wholly to Satan.' At the sack of Magdeburg, May 20, 1629. Tilly's army massacred all, without distinction of age or sex, and reduced the

The soldiers of Louis XIV were a little better, and but little. They desolated the whole Palatine region and scattered the people. The "Pennsylvania Dutch" are descendants of some of these exiles. In the Napoleonic wars the French lost in battle about 375,000 men, and over a million by exposure and disease. The youth were so exhausted that the physical standard was lowered, and the French have never since been as tall or strong as other peoples. And all these horrors, be it noted, were

but of yesterday-there are people yet alive who can remember the last of them. In the older wars it was far worse. A party which crossed Ireland just after the Geraldine war reported that for 120 miles at one stretch they heard not the lowing of a cow nor the human voice, save that from one hovel issued a feeble, piteous wail, and on entering they saw a starved infant trying to draw nourishment from the breast of are still too many standing armies, but tion. war is after all the exception and the non-combatants are spared. All the civilized world is far more humane. The wounded of both sides receive surgical treatment far better than kings could command a century ago.

It is much the same in civil life. The poorest child of misfortune that is crushed in the street, the poorest laborer who falls from a scaffold, is sure of

juries habitually favor the poor, the simple and the untitled, the widow as against the corporation, the orphan as against the guardian and the laborer as against the employer. Wealth still has great power, but more and more every year it finds its account in increasing the general comfort. Our railroads, steamers, factories, etc., do not make dividends by catering to the rich few, but to the middle millions. All modern inventions, nearly,

are in the line of increasing convenience. The ancients excelled in works of the colossal kind, temples and palaces, pyramids and monolithic constructions: the moderns have formed the sewing machine, spinning jenny, locomotive, steam press and scores of agricultural implements. Nineteen out of every twenty inventions of the last century have been such as to give an increased product to

nursing and surgery of the best. The

power of the great has been reduced to

a minimum—at least in all western Eu-

New York or London or Paris would be

resented by the poorest with as much as-

surance of the law's aid as if their con-

ditions were reversed. Indeed there

are those who complain that we have

gone to the other extreme, and that

Perhaps the greatest of all gains has been in cheap and rapid transportation. Within thirty years we have brought it about that wheat and meat can be taken from Iowa to New York city at less than the former charges from Buffalo,



and a year's supply of flour for one man can be sent from Minneapolis to Manchester for two days' wages of an En glish cotton spinner. One important consequence is that the proportion of overworked and underfed people is vastthemselves with nettles, and the traveler ly reduced. Despite the growth of popcreased by one-half in forty years, and the increase in the United States is due to extraordinary causes which, let us hope, will soon lose their potency.

We have almost abolished famine. We are fast going on to abolish epidemics and contagious diseases. Already the word "plague" has but a vague popular significance. The "Sweating Sickness" and the "Black Death" are thought of, if thought of at all, only as historic horrors; the cholera is found to be preventable, and yellow fever is shorn of half its terrors. The smallpox, says Macaulay, was once "most terrible of all the ministers of death, filling the church yards at frequent intervals, always threatening, always tormenting those not yet stricken, leaving on the few it spared most hideous traces, turning the babe into a changeling at which the mother shuddered, and making the maiden's eyes and cheeks objects of horror to the lover." Today how many can count among their acquaintances a person under fifty years of age who is "pitted. Each annual convention of medical men adds to the list of preventable diseases. Even the dreaded diphtheria and scarlet fever are held within narrow bounds, and in many sections to have the typhoid fever is counted as a sort of anti-hygienic sin. "Let's think on our marcies." The

United States has now enjoyed the longest peace in its history. It is certain that a day's work will produce twice the amount of good things it would in 1800, and some say thrice. The average of health is much better. The average length of life has increased. Nevertheless there are those who maintain that material progress has been contemporary with a sort of moral retrogression. I insist upon the contrary, but concede that it is not so easy to set forth the proofs, as they are not of a statistical sort. Yet if it were worth while I am very sure it could be clearly proved that we are on the whole far more humane and generous than our ancestors, that there is less intentional cruelty and far more unselfish charity, that fewer masters oppress their servants, fewer parents are harsh to their children, and very, very few husbands are unkind to their wives. | ous papers."-Washington Post. In short, by natural selection and survival of the sweetest, humane sentiments have become organic in our race. Once more, therefore, "let's think on our J. H. BEADLE.

Bureaus of labor statistics have already been created by twenty-one states: Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Ohio, New Jersey, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, New York, California, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Maryland, Kansas, Rhode Island, Nebraska, North Carolina, Maine, Minnesota and Colorado. its dead mother. True it is that there They are one of the fruits of labor agita- | Hew York Herald.

The Exact Date.

Merchant's Clerk-I say, when did you fall in love with Clotilde? Second Ditto-On the 1st of May, at 4:30 p. m.-Messager Boiteux.

A TOWN LOT FREE.

But It Proved to Be a Losing Investment Anyway.

I had heard about the man who was giving away town lots free, and one day left the train at a small station and hired a man to drive me over to the site of the future great city. I found a sixty acre farm staked out into lots 20 feet front by 50 deep, but only one house and one person was in sight. The house was a farm cabin, and the person was the owner of it and the one I wanted to

"Come for a lot?" he asked as we drove

"Yes, in case my information is correct. Do you give them away free?"

"I do." "I had heard so."

"Go right out and select any one you like. Those selected are marked with red stakes; those not yet taken by black

I took a walk around and made a selection, and he found the number and

"You want an abstract of title of course. Here it is, and the fee is \$3." When I had received it he hunted out a deed already signed and filled my name in, called in a teamster and his wife for

witnesses, and said: "Here is your deed. I'll have to charge \$4 for that.

I paid the sum named, and he then got down a big book and said: "You want it recorded, of course. 1

am the county clerk. The fee for record-I had it duly recorded, and just then dinner was ready. He invited me to sit down, but when we were through he

"My charge for dinner is seventy-five cents. The taxes on your lot will be due next week, and you had better leave the money. The amount is \$1.75, and my commission for receipting will be twentv-five cents.'

I paid him the sum named, and was about to get into the wagon when he

"The charge for bringing you over and taking you back is \$2. Half belongs to me, as I own the wagon. One dollar, "Can you think of anything further?"

asked as I handed him the dollar. "Well, you'll have to stop at the junction about four hours before the eastern train comes along. I own the restaurant there, Please eat all you can."

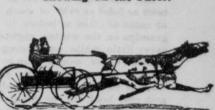
"I have," I said, after a little figuring. 'paid you \$13.75 for a lot you advertise to give away free. How much do you call this land worth an acre?" "All of six dollars, sir. I've been

offered five and wouldn't take it." "Then I've paid you more than the value of two acres to get a lot large enough to bury a couple of cows on!" "Exactly, sir-exactly, and I congrat-

ulate you on your bargain." "Then you don't call it a swindle?" "No, sir! No, sir! A man who will kick on buying a chunk of the glorious west for less than \$14 isn't straight, and. Mr. Tompkins, I'd advise you to keep an eye on him going back, and see that he doesn't jump out of the wagon and bilk

Showing Off the Pacer.

you out of your dollar!"-New York Sun.



"He's not only speedy, Uncle Nate, but I've got him trained so that he obeys



Strong in Orthography. Old Mr. Hustle (to young lady appli-

cant for position as typewriter)-Can you spell well? Young Lady Applicant-Yes, sir, ordinarily; but I sometimes get tangled up when it comes to "artesian."-New York

An Error in Judgment. "Well, Willie, how does the grass grow that you brought home with you?" "Oh, I made a mistake," returned the little farmer. "I brought home a lot of hay sod instead of grass sod. It's

all turned yellow."—Harper's Bazar.

"I believe Giglets is going to write a farce comedy," said one actor to an-

"What makes you think so?" "He has subscribed to all the humor-

Sanitary Item.

"Tommy," said an anxious mother to her boy, "your uncle will be here to dinner today, and you must have your face

washed. "Yes, ma, but s'posen he don't come. What then?"-Texas Siftings.

He "Wasn't in It." Sanso-Have you been playing poker for money? Rodd (disconsolately)-No; but the

fellows I've been playing with have .-

Making Himself Known. New Clerk-Are you a customer of

ours, sir? The Other-Well, I should say so.

Why. I owe you over \$200.—Clothier and Furnisher.

The winds have lulled the shadows to sleep, The cows came home long ago,
The things of day strange silence keep-

Shading her eyes from the setting sur The mother stands by the gate, Watching long for the truant one Oh! where does she stay so late!

Has she wandered on where the swamp flow ers blow, Down by the gliding stream? Hark! was that a faint "Hello"

No, naught but the loon's weird scream Has she slipped on those dank, dark mosses On the cliffs where the tall pines grow. Food for the green, slimy waters
Of those treacherous bogs below?

Nay, hush ye, timorous mother; Thy maiden is safe and sound; No deep, dark waters smother, Or the lithe, willowy form surround.

She is down at the foot of the meadow. Asking a daisy the question Whether her love loves back again.

And Jack is bending beside her, Down there amid the rye— Two curly heads near together-To see that the daisy don't lie.

Henry W Hall in New England Magazine.

A LOVE STORY.

I sat spinning at my little wheel in the sun, for the autumn day was cold. when I heard some one whistling, and, looking up, there was young Squire Turner, with his arms folded on the gate, looking over. When he caught my eye he laughed, I blushed, and I arose and made him a courtesy.

He was a handsome gentleman, the squire, and the hand from which he pulled the glove shimmered in the sun with pearls and diamonds, and he was bonny to loook at with his hair like spun gold in the October sunlight.

When I courtesied he bowed, making his curls dance over his shoulders, and said he: "I've spoiled one pretty picture that I could have looked at all day, but I've made another as pretty, so I'll not grieve. May I come in?"

"And welcome, sir," said I, and I set a chair, for he was grandfather's landlord; but for all that I felt uncomfortable, for I was not used to fine company.

He talked away, paying me more compliments than I was used to, for grandmother, who brought me up, said, "Handsome is as handsome does," and "Beauty is but skin deep."

Since I'm telling the story I'll tell the truth. I had done wrong about one thing. Neither of the old folks knew that I wore Evan Locke's ring in my bosom, or that we'd taken a vow to each other beside the hawthorn that grew in the church lane. I never meant to deceive, but grannie was old and a little hard, and that love of mine was such a sweet secret. Besides, money seems to outweigh all else when people have struggled all their lives through to turn a penny, and they knew Evan was a poor, struggling young surgeon. I thought I'd wait a while until I could sweeten the news with the fact that he'd

begun to make his fortune. Grannie came in from the dairy five minutes after the squire was gone and heard he had been there. I didn't tell her of his fine speeches, but there was a and I have a guess she heard them.

That night we had something else to think of. Misfortunes had come upon grandfather; but I didn't foresee that due not a penny to pay it with would be

All this time Evan Locke and I had been as fond as ever of each other, and he came as often as before to talk with grandpa on the winter nights; and still every little while our young landlord, Squire Turner, would drop in and sit in his lazy way and watch me knit or spin. Once or twice he was flushed with wine and over bold, for he tried to kiss me. But squire or no. I boxed his ears for his pains, and no softer than I could help

I could not help his coming, nor help seeing him when he came, and I did not deserve that Evan should be angry with me. But he was. Eh, so high and mighty, and spoke as though one like the squire could mean no good by coming to so poor a place as the schoolmas-

He made me angry and I spoke up. For that matter, the squire would be glad to have me promise to marry him." said I. "He thinks more of me than"-"May be you like him better!" said

"I don't say that," replied I. "But bad temper and jealousy scarce ever make me over fond of another. I pray I may never have a husband who will scold me."

For he had been scolding me. No other name for it.

Well, Evan was wroth with me and I with him-not heart deep, though, I thought-and I did not see him for more than a week. I was troubled much. though. I knew he would come round again, and mayhap ask my pardon. For before you are wed you can bring your lover to his senses.

So I did not fret after Evan's absence nor quite snub Squire Turner, who liked me more than ever. But an night grandfather came in, and slutting the door, stood between grandmamma and me, looking at me, and so strangely that we both grew frightened. At last he

"T've been to the squire's," said he. "For the first time I had to tell him that I could not pay the rent when due." I opened my lips. Grandmamma's

hand covered them. Grandpa drew me to him. "Thou'rt young, lass," said he, "and they are right who call thee pretty.

Child-could'st like the squire well enough to wed him?"

"Eh?" cried grandma. "Sure, you're not wandering?" "Squire Turner asked me for this lass

of ours to-night. Of all women in the world there is but one he loves as he should his wife, and that is our Agatha." "I dreamt of golden rings and white roses on Christmas eve," cried grannie. "I knew the lass would be lucky.

But I put my head on grandfather's

shoulder and hid my face. The truth must out, I knew.

"Wilt have him and be a rich lady?" said grandpa. And when he had waited for an an-

swer I burst out with "No" and a sob

"She's frightened," said grandmamma. 'Nay, we must all wed once in our lives, my child." Then grandpa talked to me. He told

me how poor they had grown, and how kind the squire was, and I had but to marry him to make my grandparents free from debt and poverty their lives through. If I refused and vexed the squire heaven only knew what might

happen.
"She'll never ruin us," sobbed grand-

Ah! it was heard to bear-bitter hard: but now there was no help for it. I took the ring from my bosom and laid it on my palm, and told them it was Evan Locke's and that I had plighted my troth to him. And grandmamma called me a deceitful wench, and grandfather looked as though his heart would break.

Oh, I would have done anything for them-anything but give up my true

That night I kissed his ring and prayed neaven that he might love me always. In the morning it was gone, ribbon and all, from my neck. I looked for it high and low, but found no sign of it. And I began to fear the loss of that dear ring was a sign that I would never marry Evan Locke. The days passed on, and he never came

"Oh, it was cruel in him," I thought, "to hold such anger for a hasty word he had provoked, when I spoke it that he must know I loved him so."

And grandma would scarcely look at me (I know why now), and grandpa sighed and moaned and talked of the work house. And I thought I should die of grief among them.

One day grandma said to me, "It seems that your sweetheart is not over fond of you, nor over anxious to see

"Why not?" said I. "Where has he been this month back?" asked grandma.

"Busy, doubtless," said I, with a smile, though I thought my heart would burst.

"You're going with him, maybe." "Where?" said I.

She went to the kitchen door and beckoned in a woman who sat there-Dame Coombs, who had come over with

"I heard you rightly," she said. "You told me Evan Locke and his mother were making ready for a voyage."

"They're going to Canada. My son, a carpenter-and a good one, though I say it-made the doctor a box for his things. The old lady dreads the new country, but she goes for the doctor's sake. There's money to be made there." "I told you so," said grandmother.

"I don't believe it," said I. "They've sold the house and gone. Liverpool to take ship; and you may find the truth for yourself, if you choose to take the trouble," said Dame Coombs. "I'm no chatterbox, to tell falsehoods about my neighbors."

And still I would not believe it until I had walked across the moor and had seen the shutters fast closed and the door barred, and not a sign of life about the place. Then I gave up hope. I when the half year's rent should come | went home all pale and trembling, and sat down at grandmamma's knee.

"It's true." said I. "And for the sake of so false a lad you'll see your grandfather ruined and break his heart, and leave me, that have nursed you from a babe, a widow." I looked at her as she sobbed, and I

found strength to sav: "Give me to whom you will then, since my own love does not want me." And then I crept up stairs and sat down on my bedside, weak as though I had fainted. I would have thanked heaven for forgetfulness just then, but

The next day Squire Turner was in the parlor as my accepted lover. How pleased he was, and how the color came back into grandfather's old face! And grannie grew so proud and kind, and all the house was aglow, and only I sad. But I couldn't forget Evan-Evan whom I had loved so-sailing away from me without a word.

it wonldn't come.

I suppose they all saw I looked sad. The squire talked of my health, and would make me ride with him over the moors for strength.

The old folks said nothing. They knew what ailed me; only our little Scotch maid seemed to think there was aught wrong. Once she said to me: "What ails ye, miss? Your eye is dull and your cheek is pale, and your braw grand lover canna make ye smile; ye are na that ill, either."

"No. I am well enough," said I. She looked at me wistfully. "Gin ye'd tell me your all, I might tell

ye a cure," she said. But there was no cure for me in this world, and I couldn't open my heart to simple Jennie. So the days rolled by, and I was close on my marriage eve, and grannie and Dorothy Plume were busy with my wedding robes. I wished it were my shroud they were working at

And one night the pain in my hear grew too great, and I went out amon the purple heather on the moor, an there knelt down under the stars and prayed to be taken from the world, "for how can I live without Evan?" I said.

I spoke the words aloud, and then started up in affright, for there at my side was an elfish little figure, and heard a cry that at first I scarce thought earthly. Yet it was but Scotch Jennie, who had followed me.

"Why do ye call for your true love now?" she said; "ye sent him fra ye for sake o' the young squire."

"How dare you follow and watch

But she caught my sleeve. "Dinna be vexed," she said. "Just bide a wee, and answer what I speer. southern cities. The liquid sells for a It's for love of you, for I've seen ye waste nickel a glass, and many people like it. like the snaw wreath in the sun sin the It tastes insipid and sickish sweet to a squire woed ye. Was it your will the lad northern palate. - Exchange.

that loved the ground ye trod on should have his ring again?"

"What do you mean?" said I. "I'll speak gin I lose my place," said Jennie. "I rode with the mistress to young Dr. Locke's place past the moor, and there she lighted and gave him a ring, and what she said I know not, but it turned him the tint o' death, and said he, 'There's na a drop o' true bluid in a woman 'gin she is false.' And he turned to the wall and covered his eyes, an' your grannie rode home. There 'tis all I ken -wull it do?"

"Ay, Jennie," said I, "heaven bless you!

And had I wings on my feet I could not have come to the cottage door sooner. I stood before my grandmother, trembling and white, and I said: "Oh, don't tell me, grannie, you have cheated me and robbed me of my true love by a lie. Did you steal the troth ring from my neck and give it back to Evan, as if from me? You I've loved and honored my life

She turned scarlet. "True love!" said she, "you've but one true love now-Squire Turner." "You have done it!" I cried. "It's written on your face."

And she looked down at that and fell to weeping.

"My own true love was breaking his heart," she said. "My husband and I had loved for forty years. I did it to save him. Could I let a girl's fancy, worth nothing, stand in my way, and see him a beggar in his old age? Oh, girl, girl!"

And then I fell down at her feet like a stone. I knew nothing for an hour or more; but then, when I was better, and they left me with Jennie, I bade her fetch my hood and cloak and her own and come with me, and away I went across the moor in the starlight to where the hall windows were ablaze with light, and asked the housekeeper to let me see the squire.

She stared at me for my boldness-no wonder-but called him. So in a moment he stood before me in his evening dress, with his cheeks flushed and his eyes bright, and led me into a little room and seated me.

"Agatha, my love, I hope no mis chance brings you here." But I stopped him.

"Not your love, Squire Turner," said. "I thank you for thinking so well of me, but after all that has passed

I could say no more. He took my hand. "Have I offended you, Agatha?" he

"Not you. The offense-the guiltoh, I have been sorely cheated!" And all

I could do was to sob. At last strength came to me. I went back to the first and told him all-how we had been plighted to each other, waiting only for better prospects to be wed. and how, when he honored me by an offer of his hand, I angered my grandmother by owning to the truth, and of the ring grannie had stolen from my breast and the false message that had been sent my promised husband from

"And though I never see Evan Locke again," said I, "still I can never be an-

Then as I looked all the rich color faded out of the squire's face, and I saw the sight we seldom see more than once in a lifetime-a strong young man in

At last he arose and came to me. "My little Agatha never loved me, he said. "Ah, me! the news is bad-I thought she did. This comes of vanity."

"Many a higher and fairer have hearts to give." I said. "Mine was gone ere you saw me." And then, kind and gentle, as though I had not grieved him, he gave me his

arm and saw me across the moor, and at the gate paused and whispered: "Be at rest, Agatha. The Golden George has not sailed yet."

I liked him better than I had ever done before that night when I told grannie that I would never wed him.

Eh! but he was fit to be a king-the grandest, kindest, best of living men, who rode away with the break of the morrow and never stopped till he reached Liverpool and found Evan Locke just ready to set foot upon the Golden George, and told him a tale that made his heart light and sent him back to me. Heaven

And who was it that sent old grandcottage his own, and who spoke a kind word to the gentry for young Dr. Locke that helped him into practice? Still no one but Squire Turner, whom we taught For we were married, and in a few years had boys and girls at our knees; and when the eldest was nigh two, the thing I needed to make me quite happy happened—and from far over the sea, where he had been three twelvemonths, came our squire with the bonniest lady that ever blushed beside him, and the hall had a mistress at last—a mistress who

loved the squire as I loved Evan. Eh! but it's an old story. She that I remembered a girl I saw in her coffin, withered and old. And then they opened the vault where the squire had slept ten years to put her beside him; and I've nothing left of Evan, my life and my love, but his memory, and it seems as if every hope and dream of joy I ever had had but one great sorrow and disap even the Golden George, the great strong ship that would have borne my dear from me, has moldered away at the bottom of the sea. And I think my wedding ring is like to outlast us all, for I have it yet, and I shall be 90 to-morrow. Ninety! It's a good old age, and it can't be long now before I meet Evan

Magazine. A horse treadmill grinding sugar cane and pressing out the juice for sale to passers by is an odd feature of the wayside in Tampa, Fla., and one or two other

and the rest in heaven.-Gentleman's

A QUIET PLACE IN PA.

WHERE THEY HAD A WORLD'S FAIR

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO.

Bill Nye Writes of One B. Franklin and the Place Where He Stood Off His Creditors-Dickens, Kipling, Shepard, Wanamaker & Co.

[Copyright by Edgar W. Nye.] PHILADELPHIA, February, 1891. Much attention is now being attracted toward this city because of the recur ring World's fair, one of which was at this place fifteen years ago come next World's fairs may come and World's fairs may go, but in the gentle bosom of the hence, Philadelphia, Pa. has made no dates for any more of those



Proud and happy that she made a hit. she has been ever since sweeping away the old cigar stubs, and resodding the bald place where the raw and hairy excursionist from a distance cut his watermelon and bedded down his team in Fairmount park in 1876.

I could not avoid a little pang or two of pain when I rode through the beautiful parks of Chicago in November, and was told that there the great hurdygurdy would have its home for a few months in 1892, and that time alone could undo the devastation. And who is most benefited by a World's fair? Surely not those who pay for it. But why speak so sadly of what is for the general good, though it may come of

personal sacrifice? Two hundred and thirty-six acres were devoted to the World's fair in Philadelnhia Horticultural hall was the most ornate building on the grounds. Many believe that there will be nothing or nater at Chicago than this same building, which was built at a cost of over a quarter of a million of dollars by the

city of Philadelphia. I admire Boston. I love Chicago. do my trading in New York, and pay my pew rent on Staten Island, but I respect Philadelphia, and although I have never vet succeeded in running an account at Mr. Wanamaker's, I often go over and visit Franklin's grave.

Mr. Charles Dickens, the great novelist and Rudyard Kipling of his time, says: "The journey from New York to Philadelphia is made by railroad and two ferries, and usually occupies between five and six hours. It was a fine evening when we were passengers [referring to himself in the plural number, like the man who is addicted to the tapeworm in the train, and watching the bright sunset from a little window near the door by which we sat. My attention was attracted to a remarkable appearance issuing from the windows of the gentlemen's car immediately in front of us, which I supposed for some time was occasioned by a number of industrious persons inside ripping open feather beds and giving the feathers to the wind. At length it occurred to me that they were only spitting, which was indeed the case, though how any number of passengers which it was possible for that car to contain could have maintained such a playful and incessant shower of expectoration I am still at a loss to understand, notwithstanding the experience in all salivatory phenomena

which I afterward acquired." Mr. Dickens was and is my favorite author, but in his descriptions of Amerfather the deed of gift that made the ican scenery he showed conclusively that he allowed his bright red fancy to run around loose when he should have checked it, and left the check at the office. When I go over to Philadelphia our children to pray for every night. I often think of this disagreeable experience of my fellow author, but I do not find it duplicated. Of course the American does expectorate too much, but the habit was acquired at a time when that was the only appropriate way of showing a manly disgust for the foreign foe. We are getting over it now a great deal. It is almost as difficult to get chewing tobacco in New York and eastern cities now as it is in Paris or London. And it is very inconvenient indeed to be caught abroad without chewing tobacco if one be accustomed to it. A friend of mine who is greatly addicted to the use of tobacco in this form told me one day, as we stood at the apex of the Matterhorn. looking off toward Sandy Hook, that he was put away under tombstones. And pointment in the midst of that hour o triumph. "And what is that?" I asked as I scratched my chilblain against my alpenstock and looked down into his melancholy eye.

"Ah," he said, breaking off a row of icicles that hung from his chin whiskers. "I ran out of tobacco yesterday, and the dream of my boyhood's geography days is vanished, for I cannot do what I came here to do. I cannot stand upon the bleak brow of the mighty Matterhorn and spit an amber hole in the snow."

Mr. Dickens said that Philadelphia was a handsome city, but distractingly regular. "After walking about it for an hour or two," he goes on to state, "I felt that I would have given the world for a crooked street." Possibly if he could visit Philadelphia now, and dine at the that a Boston toon, when he tried, could

Chover club, things would look differently

Col. Shepard visited the Clover club last month, and he says he never saw anything any more sociable than the people of Philadelphia. They conversed freely with him on religious matters while he was making a secular speech and a glee club sang bright little bits of song to him while he was addressing the club. While he spoke of our growth as a nation dignified members present so far forgot themselves as to call out "Books of the opera!" and while he was describing his literary habits, and how he had succeeded in making a humorous paper succeed in New York, and how he had advertised to furnish friendly editorials regarding the Israelites of New York if they would take a certain number of copies of the paper, dignified men in the prime of life called out, "Watermelons!" "Watermelons!" and things like that which really had no bearing on the subject under discussion. I wish that Mr. Dickens could have

been present at such a gathering. It would have done him good. A move ment is on foot, I understand, looking to the entertainment of Mr. Kipling at this club next year. I shall try to be there and will cheerfully loan the club the tin cans necessary for the purpose as soon as I can untie them from my own coat tail.

The spot on which Philadelphia is built was first discovered by Capt. Hendrickson, in the yacht Onrest, which sailed from Manhattan in the year 1623. He returned to New York the following week, but his baggage did not reach him till the following spring, as it fell into the hands of a local express company the officers of which were sadly in need of suitable winter clothing. In 1638 the Swedes came in and set

tled on the Delaware river. Philadelphia was laid out in 1681-2 by William Penn. Also, later on by the United States bank. Times at present in Philadelphia are good. Farm produce is coming in promptly and at good prices.

George Washington presided at a con vention here in 1787, and while in the city purchased a town lot, intending at no distant day to erect thereon one of his justly celebrated headquarters. Washington and Adams were both in

augurated as president of the United States at different times in Congress hall, and made spicy inaugural ad dresses, in which they said that the Indian was a ward of the nation and should be looked after like any other doubtful ward.

Independence was born in Philadelphia, among other places, and the first tremulous wail of the newly fledged bird of freedom was heard about dusk on the Fourth of July, 1776, at Independence

Mt. Pleasant, in the park, I am told, was built by Capt. John McPherson and bought by Benedict Arnold, the gentleman who sought unsuccessfully to syndicate his soul to some English capitalists. It is a place of historic interest. Arnold was a man who believed in arbitration. He was always ready to do arbitrating in a way he had of his own which involved very little bloodshed. He gave the house to his wife, partly as a mark of his esteem for her, and partly in order to get the laugh on his creditors.

At the corner of Arch and Fifth streets stands Christ church graveyard, and near the corner is an iron gateway which is kept fastened. Through this iron lattice work you may peer into the burying ground, and almost in reach from the street are the graves of Benjamin and Deborah Franklin.' On a cold winter's day it is not an uncommon sight for two or three strangers to rest their damp noses on the frosty iron of this railing and read the crumbling name of that great genius and well known job printer, who was not only a very able man, but utterly free from the snobbery and caddishness which seem to more and more assert themselves in our now somewhat middle aged republic.

In fancy now I can see Benjamin tripping gayly down to the office, wearing a coonskin cap in winter time, which was the cause of his early baldness. In my mind's eye I can see the great jour printer, philosopher, statesman, almanacker and inventor as he enters the rear of the building in order to avoid startling the sheriff, in case he should be waiting for him at the front.



LOOKING FOR B. FRANKLIN'S GRAVE. E'en now I see the able space writer remove his overcoat and cuffs, the latter being fastened inside the sleeves of the former. Now he is rolling up his sleeves and preparing to wash off the "battery." As he does so I hear him quote a maxim from his almanac, and the able "print" from Camden who is assisting him to set up the tax list scrapes gayly on the edge of his case with his rule in order to show his contempt for the proverb for which Chestnut street was named.

Mr. Franklin was not only a great, big, brainy man, but he was a thorough American, and tied his spectacles on with a piece of blue yarn. He did not use a single eyeglass, but believed in freedom and delivered his own parcels. I wish that he could see how things have changed now.

A Boston grocer told me not long ago

be a little bit caddier cad than any other color of American. "Very often," he said, 'I sell a one cent bunch of kindling to a colored man who lives up five or six flights, and he always wants it delivered. We also handle kerosene, and it would make old Ben Franklin or Horace Greeley cass to see a tall, robust negro, wearing a Chumley overcoat and a new milch cane, buying an ink bottle full of kerosene, and getting it sent home to his 'lodgings.'

Benjamin Franklin was not above honest toil, and he wasn't ashamed to be caught in the act. He had a pride which held its head high in the presence of royal laziness, and most heartily shook hands with plebeian industry. If times got close he was not too proud to discharge the nurse and let his wife take care of the children. He was never ashamed to discharge a servant or a public duty. Franklin visited foreign powers dur-

ing his official capacity, and often remained for a week at a time. Over and over again his royal host, taking pity on Franklin, whose little bag contained nothing evidently but a few sheets of hotel stationery and a sausage, would carelessly leave his own manicure set and beautifully embroidered nightie in Ben's room, but they were never used. With a large and versatile jackknife,

which could do anything from opening a barrel of cider up to pruning an apple tree or paring the frog of a horse's foot, Franklin trimmed up his nails, and as for his slumber robe no king was smart enough to learn what his habits were in that regard. Could he today go into the apart-

ments of a young man who is "too poor to marry," and see the large collection of ornamental articles which are about as necessary to human existence and human comfort as an octavo jennyalogy is miserable. If the book had cum along to a government mule, he would make a few desultory remarks which would read well in a scrap book.

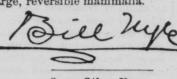
It would be almost an insult to Philadelphia to close a letter dated here without referring to Mr. Wanamaker. Every one knows him and many trade with him. I did not visit the store this trip because I knew I would have to trade with hired hands, and when I go there to trade I want to deal with John himself. I often go there to attend a remnant sale, and you'd be surprised to see what I get for three or four dollars. I got gingham enough for two shirts and a pair of pockethandkerchiefs there once for six shillings, and it wore like

I got a pair of kip boots there tw years ago that are good yet, and you can get as good a little grindstone there for all purposes as you can get in New York for the same money. I like to see a bright, able man get ahead, as Fitzsimmons said to Dempsey the other day at New Orleans.

The animals in Fairmount park, I think, are superior to ours at Central park in some respects, though there is one style of baboon here at the zoological gardens that has led such a sedentary life that his trousers are pretty shiny where they have been sat on s earnestly.

The bears are flavored a little higher than ours, I think, and the Australian bird cage is less melodious. A cage full of tropical birds all singing at once takes me back to that bright summer afternoon when an active young man in the far west who had recently graduated tried to fill my teeth.

Bolivar, the big elephant, is here. He is a large and very beautiful beast, with a trunk at each end. I like to stand Now that you have it (sobbing), why do for hours and fool with one of these large, reversible mammalia. are never satisfied.—New York Sun.



Some Other Name. He had a sealed envelope in his hand and he stopped a newsboy and asked: "Sonny, do you know where the Mos

"Noap. "You don't? How long have you lived here?" "Ten years."

"Well, you must be a smart one What's that building up on that corner?" "The Calamity block." "No, it isn't."

"Yes, it is. I carried a note to a feller up there one day, and he pulled my hair, cuffed my ears, stole my jewsharp and booted me down one flight of stairs. Don't you call that purty clus on to a calamity?"-Detroit Free Press.

Father-Does that young Simpkins fellow call on you every night in a dress suit? Daughter-Yes, father.

Father-What do you think his intentions are? Daughter-It looks to me as if he intended to wear that dress suit out .-Clothier and Furnisher.

An Anticipated Joy. Little Boy-Mamma, can I go out and jump in the snow to-morrow? His Mother-I suppose so. But what do you want to wait till to-morrow for? Little Boy-Because pa said he was going to get me a new suit this after-

Cleverton-You don't mean to say you are going to call on a young lady without wearing evening dress? Dashaway-What difference does it

noon. -- New York Sun.

make? She is only the president of a Shakespeare club.-Clothier and Fur-Done by Hand. Mr. de Riche (to a friend to whom he

s exhibiting his new picture gallery)-There! What do you think of all those pictures, and all done by hand!-Fliegende Blatter. Interested in Everything. Briggs-I saw Robinson reading The

Congressional Record yesterday.

A GOOD TURN.

It Cost Him Twenty-Five Dollars, but It Was All Right.

"Feller come along to my place about a year ago," said a Wayne county farmer on the market yesterday, "and introduced himself as an agent for a book to be published in about two months. It was a sort of pioneer history of Michigan, and he wanted to put in my wood cut and write up my history."

"Well, I didn't care much about it, you know, but as his terms were low I kinder thought it might be all right. The old woman got onto the scheme and she wanted her pictur' in."

"Wall, the boys said it would look pizen mean to leave them out, and so I concluded to put the five of us in. Feller said he'd group us, you know. I was to go in the middle, with the old woman and the boys kinder wobbling around in a circle."

"Feller staid all day, took down some notes, and carried off \$25 and our pictnr's. "And you haven't seen him since?"

"No." "Nor received the book?"

"No. "He must have been a fraud." "Not a doubt of it, but I'm kinder glad of it, after all. He hadn't been gone an hour when Bill begun saying as how his pictur' was to look the peartest, and them three boys fit about it for a hull month. Then the ole woman got an idea that her pictur' orter be in the middle instead of mine, and fur six weeks we never spoke a word. Then our two nayburs got down on us 'cause the agent didn't call on them, and in one way and another we hev bin made

there'd hev bin no holdin' any of us.' "But it won't come." "I guess not. I may meet the feller around here some day, and if I do I shall walk up to him and say:

"Put'er thar, young man! You are \$25 ahead, but by swindling me you hev saved the hull durned fam'ly from chawin' each other into splinters!"-Detroit Free Press.

Too Much for Him. There are some who insist that the

story now being told about a prominent real estate man is not true. The people who are responsible say that his house was visited by burglars some time ago. One waited outside while the other went in to do the work. Presently the active operator appeared with such an air of dejection that the other was moved to inquire: "What is the matter, Bill? Wasn't there anything worth while inside?" "Oh, yes." "Didn't you get any of it?" "No; I was too busy." Then after a long pause he said earnestly: "Say, Jim, let me sell you a half interest in a large tract of suburban property, will you?"-Washington Post.

Uses of a Livery. Son-Father, I want to drive to Blank's Corners this afternoon. Do you need

the span? Father-My son, to get to Blank's Corners and back in time for supper will require very hard driving. I think it will be wiser to hire a livery horse -Good

A Discontented Spirit. Wife-Do you remember ten years ago

you promised me when you had made \$500,000 you would retire from business? you go on? Husband-That's just like you. You

A Too Literal Acceptance. "Philosophic advice may all be very well, but some men have wound up in jail who followed it."

"Why, how's that?" "They were advised to take things as they found them, and they did so."-Kate Field's Washington.

Had Medicinal Value.

Beautiful Young Lady (at hosiery counter)—These stockings strike me as being rather loud. Polite Salesman-But consider how they would keep your feet from going to

sleep.—Harvard Lampoon. Mrs. Onchange-Wolves are said to be giving the people of India a great deal of

trouble. Mr. Onchange-They can't keep them from the door, I suppose.—Puck.

A Pleasant Prospect. "How is your new home coming on?" "First rate. We've got the roof and the mortgage on. I think we shall have

the furnace and the sheriff in before the year is out."-Munsey's Weekly. The End. The Pick-Do you mean that you will never be mine? That all my labor

is in vein?

The Porphyry-Yes, all is ore between us.—Drake's Magazine. Youth and Age.

Ambitions Youth-Don's you wish was were Finemind, the great author? Practical Father-Not much I don't. But I'd like to be his publisher. - New York Weekly.



She-Tom, I won't stay here any longer if you mean to play poker every

He-My dear, we can't afford to stay Griggs-That's nothing. He even reads the baseball matters in the papers. here if I don't play poker.-Munsey's Weekly.

SIX FATEFUL GROUPS.

THE STRANGE CHANCES OF MEN AS-SOCIATED WITH LINCOLN.

Were These Things the Freaks of Fort- exchanging jokes and listening to one une or the Orderings of Providence? man's reminiscences of the Black Hawk of Local or National Note.

[Copyright by American Press Association.] GROUP THE FIRST.

On a sultry July afternoon in 1832 officer's "fly tent" near the banks of Rock



them. Never, probably, in the United States did four men of such varying characters meet under such circumstances who were destined to such wonderful careers. Of these men two were to be presidents of the United States. one was to be the head of hostile confederacy, and the fourth was to be a prominent actor in inaugurating the greatest war of modern times.

One was to lead in a compromise designed to "end the slavery agitation forever," another was to end slavery itself, and both were to die in their high office: the third was to be the object of a nation's interest and of millions of prayers by loyal people, and then drop to comparative obscurity and die in the prime of life; while the fourth, and physically by far the weakest of all, was to win renown as a soldier and senator of the republic, climb almost to the presidency and then head the Confederacy for four years, to be a fugitive with a price set upon his head, a prisoner for long, weary months, and again a free man, to outlive nearly all his contemporaries and die of old age and in peace under the ægis of the nation he had striven to disrupt.

These four men were Lieut, Col. Zachary Taylor, Lieut. Jefferson Davis and failure in my life, and was often sorry I Lieut. Robert Anderson, all of the United States army, and Private Abraham Lincoln, of Capt. Iles' company of Illinois Mounted rangers. Twenty-nine years passed before Lincoln and Anderson met | much truth as fitness: "How fortunate again. When Maj. Anderson, as he then was, called at the White House after his return from Fort Sumter the president said to him:

"Major, do you remember of ever meeting me before?" "No, Mr. President, I have no recol-

lection of having had that pleasure."

"My memory is better than yours," said Mr. Lincoln. "You mustered me into the service of the United States in

the Black Hawk war, at Dixon's Ferry." have shown that Lieut. Anderson mustered Lincoln once as captain of the Sangamon company and once as a pri- the navy, James Kirke Paulding, known vate in the Rangers. The other parties to the present generation only as an met often. Davis was a son-in-law of author. They were making a tour of General, later President, Taylor, and sec- the west, and failing to reach Springfield retary of war under President Pierce, a committee was sent from there to enand in the Thirtieth congress he served tertain them on the ground that "the in the senate, while Lincoln and Alex accommodations at Rochester were very Stephens sat in the house. Strange con- poor." At the head of that committee

junctions, these, in the lives of such GROUP THE SECOND.

On a wintry day in 1841 a group of lawyers and others sat in the old federal court room at Springfield, Ills., waiting the arrival of some witnesses,

The Diverse Careers of Many Men Once war. The narrator was Capt. Abraham Lincoln. Among his delighted hearers were these six men: John McLean, justice of the district court of the United States for that district, and afterward a rival of Mr. Lincoln for the nomination three men sat on the shady side of an for president; Nathaniel Pope, district judge and father of Gen. John Pope; river, Illinois, and a fourth stood near John T. Stuart, long an eminent Whig congressman; Edward D. Baker, destined to be the hero and martyr of Ball's Bluff; David Davis, whom President Lincoln made justice of the supreme court, and Lyman Trumbull, long a rival of Lincoln and later his ardent and able supporter in congress. Did any one of the seven, or of the

many other shrewd men then at the Springfield bar, dream of the future greatness of the story telling captain? Not one! The proof on this point is positive, for when Mr. Lincoln defeated the popular Methodist preacher Peter Cartwright for congress they confessed their astonishment; and when he applied to President Taylor to be commissioner of the general land office, and was tendered the governorship of Oregon instead, they apparently thought the refusal just. The most hopeful opinion expressed by any of them was that if Mr. Lincoln had accepted the governorship, and Oregon had become a state



during his term, he might have been one of its United States senators, as "statesmen of caliber were scarce out there."

Justin Butterfield, of Chicago, obtained the commissionership, and when his son applied to President Lincoln during the war for a commission the latter referred to his failure in 1849, and said, "I have hardly ever felt so bad at any did not accept the governorship of Oregon.

Young Butterfield was equal to the occasion and promptly replied, with as that you declined. You might have come back as senator, but you would never have been president." "You are probably right," said Mr. Lincoln. "I have all my life been a fatalist. What is to be will be, or rather I have found all my life, as Hamlet says,

There's a divinity that shapes our ends, Rough hew them how we will.

GROUP THE THIRD. In June, 1842, a merry party passed an evening, or rather a night, at a coun-Subsequent examinations of the record | try hotel in Rochester some miles east of Springfield. The honored guests were Martin Van Buren and his secretary of

was Abraham Lincoln, and by all ac counts he made the night a memorable

one to the ex-president. To the day of his death, in 1882, Mr



saying that the only drawback was that his "sides were sore from laughing at Lincoln's jokes." Yet no man in America was more surprised than Martin Van Buren when his entertainer became president. He declared himself warmly in favor of supporting the president and the war for the Union, and his son John. distinguished for wit and elognence bore from his father a message of encouragement to the White House. During their interview the president referred to that night in Rochester as one of the happiest of his life.

GROUP THE FOURTH. Early in 1842 three men appeared before the Whig county convention at Springfield, asking the vote of that county's delegation for the nomination for congress-Abraham Lincoln, Edward D. Baker and John J. Hardin. John T. Stuart was then in his second term, and the "rotation principle," which some men think was fatal to the Whigs, was to be enforced. Baker got the county's vote, and as a practical joke Lincoln was made a delegate and selected to present the name of Baker in the congressional convention. He said he felt as he fancied a young man would "who had been cut out and was asked to act as groomsmar when the other fellow married his girl.' Hardin, however, got the nomination.

Of these four men three died by violence. Stuart represented the district from 1839 to 1843; Hardin succeeded him; Baker followed in 1844 and Lincoln in 1846. Hardin fell at Buena Vista, Baker at Ball's Bluff and Lin-



to a great age. How little did the ris young men of 1840-60 dream of the awful struggles before them!

GROUP THE FIFTH. In a humorous and oft quoted passage Stephen A. Douglas, Mr. Lincoln referred to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, the proceedings under it by Presidents Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan and the Dred Scott decision

by Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, as resembling the different timbers of a house frame. "We do not," said he, 'have positive evidence that all these bies by Their Attendants. things were done in pursuance of a scheme devised beforehand, but if we If there is one thing which an elephant find a lot of timbers cut and mortised, the work done at different times by Stephen and Franklin and James and

James had a previous understanding."

Roger, and find that these timbers fit

exactly so as to make a frame, we con-

clude that Stephen, Franklin, Roger and

Not quite three years passed, and there was a group at the east front of the Capitol at Washington of which, says Dr. Holland, the strangely dramatic features must have struck Mr. Lincoln himself. "The 'Stephen' of his speech, whom he had defeated for the presidency, stood there holding Mr. Lincoln's hat; 'James' was there yielding office to him; 'Franklin' had passed into retirement, and 'Roger' had just administered to the new president the oath of office." It was one of those rare and apparently accidental combinations which might almost justify Mr. Lincoln in being a fatalist. GROUP SIXTH AND LAST.

At 10:30 p.m. of April 14, 1865, four persons sat and a fifth stood in a private box at Ford's theatre, in Washington. It would be hard to find in this world a group of five persons as to whom mankind generally would so unanimously have declared, "Happiness is theirs-fortune has, indeed, filled their cup-what can they lack?" He who stood was young, full of life and health, handsome as Apollo, loved by many, a popular actor, and brother of that Edwin Booth who has delighted millions by his marvelous transformations of himself into Hamlet, Brutus and Macbeth, Pescara, Sir Giles Overreach and Don Cæsar de Bazan. Of all the youths in Washington he would seem least likely to rush by bloody means to the risk of a horrible death.

The president was the head of a victorious nation and the beloved of millions. Beside him sat his wife, with whom that very afternoon he had agreed upon their future life—a return to Springfield when his official career had ended, and to a peaceful domestic life and serene old age. Beside her sat a lovely maiden, daughter of Senator Harris, of New York, and near them the maiden's affianced lover, Maj. Rathbone. Surely these two were blessed with youth health, love and the personal friendship of the great. How little could the direst prophet of evil have dreamed of the horrors impending over this group! Every one of the five was destined to a fate so dreadful that imagination cannot heighten the reality, and it can only be



said that he who went first was most favored, and she who lingered longest sufered most

There was a flash, a sharp report, and the great emancipator fell forward with a death wound, to die the next morning. The assassin lived a few days, a hunted fugitive, to receive his death shot in a burning barn, and die after hours of agony with the full consciousness that he was execrated alike by Federal and Confederate. The stricken wife never recovered, but lingered on through years of slowly increasing madness, to die a complete mental wreck-her fate, perhaps, the most miserable of all. On the young lovers, too, the blight seemed to fall. Maj. Rathbone lost his mind, murdered his beautiful wife and died a raving maniac. Truly Lincoln's life ended in a tragedy which might well have justified his oft repeated statement, "I

confess myself something of a fatalist." Nor did the fatality end with his death. These were times to wreck nerves of steel, and an unusually large number of those nearest to the martyred president, and of those who brought the banded assassins to justice, suffered from the reaction that came with peace. There were physical break downs of men in the prime of life and suicides appar-ently without cause. And last of all Foston Corbett, who had suffered much in Andersonville, and who gave John Wilkes Booth his death shot, after a career of the wildest eccentricity is now an inmate of the Kansas Asylum for the J. H. BEADLE.

during his famous debate of 1858 with | YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING READ-ING FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Short Chapter on Elephants - How These Animals in India Take a Bath, and How They Are Fed Like Little Ba-

enjoys above all things else it is his bath. The splashings and gurglings and sport of the great elephants at their morning bath in the frog pond on Boston Common is one of the favorite sights of Boston children when the big circuses come to town.

A writer for Little Men and Women tells how in India elephants are used to draw the great guns of the heavy batteries. They take their baths in the barracks, at the troughs where they drink, and they behave much better about it than many



They cannot duck themselves all over as the traveled elephants do on Boston Common. Instead, they have to lie down and be patient while they are washed by their attendants. They turn themselves about very promptly to suit their convenience. The attendant rubs the hide with a piece of stone instead of a sponge, and if the stone slips out of his hand the elephant politely picks it up with his trunk and hands it back. After they have been well scrubbed the elephants give themselves a shower bath, using their trunks to dash the water upon themselves, and they can hit any part of their bodies with ease.

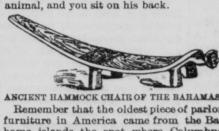
After the bath they form into a row, side by side, ready for breakfast. Each elephant has five bundles of straw at this meal, and each bundle has two pounds of rice in it. These bundles are laid down before the elephants. But they are not permitted to help themselves, because they would spill and scatter the rice. At the word "Feed!" each elephant raises its trunk. The attendant then lifts a bundle and lays it in the elephant's mouth. So the great ele-phants are fed like little babies by the soldier nurses. Their supper is of sugar cane and coarse grass.

A Big Steed with a Small Name. An English author tells the following: When my cousin Annie went out to India on the very day she was 14 she promised to write and tell me all about her occupations and pleasures in the new land-new, at least, to her, for she left it as a baby. Her description of the steed she was about to ride would, I think, amuse you, so here is a bit out of her letters:

Did I tell you that my new horse, Exile, turned out too skittish for me to ride, so father sold it, and has since bought an elephant, which, by way of contrast, we call Fairy. It is a very docile creature, eats out of your hand, and bows and salaams with a kind of polite grunt at the same time.

Before we bought the animal it had been very ill and dosed with medicine, of which at last it got so tired that it broke away from its keepers when they were asleep and demolished almost a whole neem tre -a thing so bitter in flavor as to be like quinine, and no animal ever eats it. Fairy got quite well from that hour, however Yesterday father offered him a branch of neem, but he only looked at it complacently, and then used it as a fan, just as if he would say, "No, thank you, I only take rhubarb and magnesia when I am really

The Oldest Chair in America. The oldest chair in America is carved out of a single block of wood, and in full size is about thirty inches long. The front is cut out in the shape of the "man turtle; the legs stand for the clumsy limbs of the animal, and you sit on his back.



Remember that the oldest piece of parlor furniture in America came from the Bahama islands, the spot where Columbus first landed, and that the natives did not have high backed chairs as we have. They rested and slept in hammocks, hamacas they called them, and we borrowed both the form and the name.

Well, you sit on this chair just as you lie in a hammock, for which it is in truth a wooden and elegant substitute. Your feet rest on the ground by the side of the turtle's fore feet, and your whole body lies along on the hammock chair, your head resting on the extreme end.-Wide Awake.

I Can't, I Won't, and I Will. Three little boys in a rollicking mood Out in the snow at play; Their hearts are light, for the sun is bright On this glorious winter day.

Three little boys with shouts of glee

Slide down a snowy hill, And the names of the rotlicking little boys Are "I Can't," "I Won't," and "I Will." But play must cease, and a warning voice

Calls out from the open door:
"Come, boys, here's a task for your nimble We must have it done by four." "I Will" speeds away at his mother's command With a cheerful and sunny face, And "I Can't" follows on with a muri

But "I Won't," with a dark and angry frown Goes sauntering down the street, And sullenly idles the time away Till he thinks the task complete. At school, "I Will" learns his lesson as well,

At a weary and lagging pace.

And is seldom absent or late:

"I Won't" hates book and slate. So the seasons come and the seasons go, In their never ceasing race, And each little boy, now a stalwart man, In the busy world finds his place.
"I Will," with a courage undaunted, toils.

And with high and resolute aim, And the world is better because he lives, And he gains both honor and fame. "I Can't" finds life an uphill road;

He faints in adversity, And spends his life unloved and unknown In hopeless poverty. "I Won't" opposes all projects and plans,
And scoffs at what others have wrought, And so in his selfish idleness wrapped He dies and is soon forgot.

-Educational News.

KNIGHTS OF PY THIAS.

Milwaukee Pythians in Debt-Other News of the Order.

The city of Milwaukee took too big a thing on its hands when it ventured to entertain the Pythian conclave last summer or else the executive-committee having the conclave in charge was of small account, for an indebtedness was left of \$7,000. After long delay a meeting of the executive board was held recently. After a long and somewhat bitter debate new committees composed of energetic men were appointed to go out and raise the amount of the debt, and prevent the suing of the members of the board for the expense in curred in entertaining the city's invited guests.—Exchange.

The Western Knight is the name pro posed for a new K. of P. monthly paper to be started at Ogden, Utah, by A. J. Weber, formerly of West Point, Ia.

The grand lodge of Ohio levies a per cap ita tax of fifty cents upon its 31,000 mem

Knights William H. Fleming and Ed T Williams, of Vigilant lodge No. 2, of Au gusta, Ga., have both been nominated for the legislature. They are young and rising awvers.

The endowment rank has paid nearly \$6,000,000 to heirs of deceased members. Arkansas stands first in the endowment ank. One-third of its membership is rep-

esented From July 1 to date 810 new members have been added to the rank, and nearly 2,000,000 new endowment has been issued. Supreme Secretary W. B. Kennedy reports the organization of thirty-five new

ections of the endowment rank since the

beginning of the present quarter. In West Virginia the order has gained twelve lodges and 564 members during the past year.

Nearly all the lodges in Louisiana have raised the fee for the three ranks to \$20. Robert Downing, the well known tragedian, is a member of Daniel Webster lodge, No. 7, Washington, D. C.

I. O. O. F.

The Year's Work in Massachusetts-Other Items.

The grand master of the grand lodge of Massachusetts sums up his year's work as follows: "During the year I have instituted 5 subordinate and 10 Rebekah degree lodges, dedicated 9 halls, conducted 8 exemplifications, made 71 official visitations, granted 3 dispensations and given permission to 144 lodges to hold concerts, balls, entertainments, wear regalia, parade, etc." The grand secretary's report shows the total number of members admitted and reinstated to be 1,984, a net gain for the term of 1,261. The number of brothers relieved was 3,265; widowed families relieved, 211; amount for relief, \$90,807.81; to tal receipts, \$229,010.93. The estimate of the trustees of expenses for the grand odge for the ensuing year is \$6,100.

Past Grand Peter Putnam, of Beaver wyck lodge, New York, has been a memper of the order for fifty-two years, and during that time has sat as representative in the grand lodge over twenty-five years The oldest member of the sovereign grand lodge is James P. Sanders, past

grand sire, who resides at Yonkers, N. Y. He has been a continuous attendant at its sessions for thirty consecutive years. Philadelphia has 191 lodges of Odd Fellows—148 subordinates, 36 encampments and 7 Rebekah lodges. The order in that

is in a prosperous and progressive condi-Columbus, O., has over 3,000 Odd Fel-

city, as well as throughout Pennsylvania,

AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR Particulars of Assessments 190 and 191

Financial Statements. Assessments 190 and 191 contained 71 leaths: New York containing 22, Pennsyl vania 6, Louisiana, Missouri and Massa chusetts 5 each, Maryland and Ohio 4 each Texas and California 3 each, Virginia Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi, New Jer sev and Wisconsin 2 each, and Arkunsas and British Columbia 1 each. The amount received in the benefit fund sit ce the date of organization, \$17,694,841.62; relief advanced and returned to benefit fund, \$1,112; total, \$17,650,953,62. Total payments sinc date of organization, \$17,646,642.21. Balance on hand Nov. 17, 1890, \$4,311.41.

The monthly financial statement shows as follows: Cash receipts for assessments and relief benefits returned \$225,201.41; disbursements paid, death claims, \$200,000; relief benefits, \$20,890; balance on hand, \$4,311.41.

Twenty-four assessments were levied during the year, inclusive of the 5 per cent. set apart in the guarantee fund and the amount required to pay relief benefits. The reserve fund now amounts to nearly \$400,000.

Knights of the Golden Engle. Knights of the Golden Eagle castles are conducted on the co-operative plan, each member paying alike and receiving the

same amount of benefits-a very sensible, equitable system. Our colors have been recently planted in Florida. Lieut, Gen. Louis E. Stilz has received the application for two commanderies in

West Virginia, located at Charlestown and Wheeling. The name of Culton commandery, No.

63, of Shamokin, Pa., has been charged to J. D. Barnes commandery, in honor of the G. M. of R. of Pennsylvania.

Deshong Castle, No. 346, of Chester, Pa. will celebrate their first anniversary or Feb. 26.

Fifty-nine castles were instituted in Pennsylvania in 1890.

Foresters.

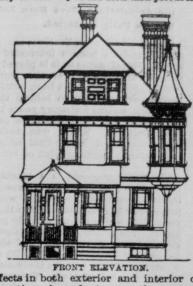
Capital of the order, \$23,750,000; number of benefit members, 690,000; honorary mem bers, 17,600; juvenile members, 88,300; companions of the Forest, 3,500; total number of members, 799,400, showing an increase of members during 1889 of 15,625. Courts of the order are established in Great Britain and Ireland, Holland, West Indies, Gibraltar, Malta, India, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Kimberley, Port Alfred, Cape Coast Gold Coast, St. Helena, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, New Zealand, Tasmania, Columbia, Peru, British Guiana, Bermuda, the Hawaiian islands, Nicaragua, Colombia, the United States of America and in Canada. Court Fremont was recently installed at Los Angeles with 209 members,

The Order of the Iron Hall. There has been a large increase in the order throughout the southwest lately the deputy in Missouri has been quite busy of late in organizing new branches. There has also been a good increase in Minnesota. The decision in favor of the order in that state has caused renewed interest in the order, and the increase in membership i the result.

A \$3,000 COTTAGE.

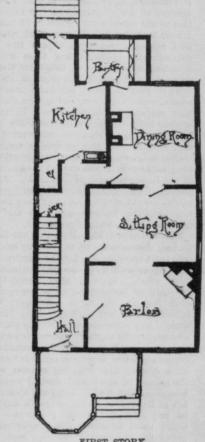
David W. King Describes an Attractive and Convenient Design.

[Copyright by American Press Association.] As in fashions of dress, so in those of architecture, there will be at times strong reactions; at others changes may come gradually. A good example, illustrating this in this country, is the rise and decline of the Mansard or French roof, which was the fashion twenty or more years since. It came in various forms, straight, and with concave and convex curves, a hideous vision to the artistic eye. Happily the fashion has changed. The architectural tendency of the day is for rich and picturesque



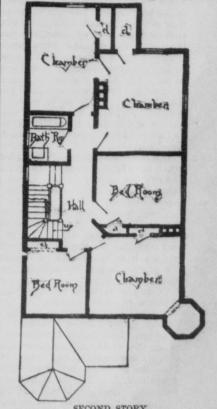
effects in both exterior and interior construction, dependent upon the materials used. Stone, brick and terra cotta lend themselves to a great variety of form, and tempt to many and varied original methods of treatment not possible to attain in constructing a wooden dwelling. Yet we may obtain a picturesque and attractive appearance in a different way, which will be both appropriate and satisfactory.

There is a variety of outline in the exterior of this house which cannot fail to attract the attention of any one who likes novelty. The odd arrangement of the veranda and porch in the first story and the handsome oriel window in the second are two of the most noticeable features in the building. The hall is 6 feet 6 inches in width, with doors opening from it into the parlor, sitting and dining rooms and kitchen. The parlor is separated by portiers from the sitting room, while you enter the dining room from the sitting room by means of a single door.



FIRST STORY. From the main chamber above the dining room the oriel window projects, adding a pretty effect to the whole. The other rooms on this floor are of good size and conveniently arranged, with bathroom complete in the rear portion of the house, with ample closet room for the principal chambers, and a handsome stairway. There are two rooms finished in the attic, with the remainder left unfinished. The foundation walls are of stone or brick. The bricks used in the chimneys are selected from the hard brick stock delivered on the ground, laid in red mortar and painted two coats. The building is framed. sheathed on the outside of walls, covered with paper and clapboards in the first story and shingled above. The outside is painted in two coats.

The clapboards are of a light delicate brown with corner boards, corners, etc., of a darker shade, with the sash black. The roof is left natural color, a silver gray, which tones down the stronger shades of color. The stairs are of light ash, to cor-



SECOND STORY. respond with the finish of the woodwork in the building. All other woodwork inin the building. All other woodwork is side is painted in two coats. The building is heated by a furnace, and is provided with a good range and boiler. The mantels and fireplaces are very neatly fitted up with open grates complete.

The front yard has a picket fence in front. The sides and rear are fenced with ordinary board fencing. The building also has electric bells.

as electric bells.

The cost of the above building would be cost for from \$3.000.

D. W. King. has electric bells. not far from \$3,000.

The Terms Under Which the Baseball War Has Ended.

POINTS OF THE NEW AGREEMENT.

W. I. Harris Tells Wherein the New Regime Will Differ from the Old-How the Associations Have Been Laid Out. Players Fully Protected.

The baseball complications are now at an end, and all parties interested in our great national game as it is played professionally are happy over the manner in which the disputes have been settled. As there is every reason to believe that they have been settled for many years to come, the admirers of the game have cause for congratulation. Strife was ended and peace established by the final adoption of the Spalding-Thurman plan of reconstruc-

The new agreement is a lengthy document, drawn up in legal phraseology, containing about 3,000 words. I will try to make clear in a condensed form those features of it which are not already generally known. The principal one is the abolition of the old board of arbitration and the establishment of a national board, with such ex-tensive powers as to make it alshost omnipotent in baseball matters. This board consists of three members-one each from the National league, the American association and the Western association. These members are elected for five years, but can be removed by a two-thirds vote of the bodies which elected them. They receive \$1,500 yearly as salary. They elect a chairman and secretary and such other officials as may be needed, and decide the compensation they are to receive. The chairman may be one of the three or an outsider. In the latter event he has no vote. Allen W. Thurman, of Columbus, will be the first member from the American association, and L. C. Krauthoff, of Kansas City, from the Western association. The League member will be either John I. Rogers or C. H. Byrne. A. G. Mills will be offered the position of chairman and N. E. Young will probably be chosen secretary and treasurer.

The board is to decide all disputes between clubs and players or managers, and be the interpreter of the various clauses of the national agreement. It will keep the records of the players in all the clubs, parties to the agreement, whether in major or minor leagues; it will record all contracts and releases and promulgate the same; supply any club at any time with the standing of any player; interpret the playing rules and amend the same at its pleas ure; it may appoint official scorers, and also appoint umpires, and assign them for any association if requested; in matters within its jurisdiction its decisions are to be final; it may reinstate suspended players; it will have the exclusive control of minor leagues, and many other privileges that make it a power indeed in the conduct of the inside affairs of baseball. The expenses of the board are defrayed by assess ments on the clubs, and the fines and penalties inflicted for transgress on and violations of the national agreement.

The board will classify all minor leagues, fix the assessment to be paid by each, specify the salary limits for each and the limit of compensation to be paid umpires by each class. It will also prescribe the amount of compensation to be paid to a club for any player it may have who is taken by a club of a higher class. In other any player in a grade under its own when it desires with the proviso that it cannot negotiate with a player of a lower grade club during the playing season without the assent of the board and by paying the compensation fixed. Between seasons they are at liberty to negotiate with any player in any club of a lower grade at will. In every case, however, the player must be given an increase of salary, and cannot even then be transferred without his free and full consent.

The provisions in regard to players are the fairest and most equitable ever yet agreed to by baseball rules, and they do away with nearly all the features which players have heretofore considered offensive. The reserve rule remains in force as heretofore, and players may be transferred from one club to another, but no transfer can be made without the free and full consent of the player and at an advance in salary, and the player is guaranteed pro tection from any measures to make him sign where he has refused to go. Any player can get his absolute release from the board should his club at any time be more than fifteen days in arrears to him for salary. If, when a club transfers its membership from one association to another, any player can show cause to satisfy the board that if he is transferred with the club he will be injured thereby, he may ob-

tain his release. Contracts by the major leagues may be made for any length of time desired, but minor leagues will have to be governed on this subject by the board. Whenever a club disbands or is expelled, the players of that club are released from reservation, but their services are subject to acceptance by any club in the same league for a period of ten days. Each club in the major organizations has the power to control and make its own regulations as to salary and discipline. Any club in arrears of salary to a player which does not at once liquidate the same on the order of the beard will be

expelled. The territorial limits of the major league clubs have been extended to five miles of the city or county in which the club is located. The territorial limits of the minor leagues will be prescribed by the national board, and the board will also make regulations governing the exchange of players between all clasues of leagues and clubs, fix the minimum salary in each and fix a uniform rate of compensation for players taken from them by higher

These are in brief the most important changes made in the national agreement. Under the final settlement the circuits of the major leagues will be as follows: Western Association-The same as last year. National League-New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland and Cincinnati. American Association-Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Columbus and Louisville. Under the terms of the settlement the Boston and Philadelphia clubs (late Players' league) give up all their players to the clubs they originally came from. The Boston club takes a new name, in which "Boston" is not to appear, is to charge fifty cents adnot to appear, is to charge lifty cents admission, and when it cannot get that tariff it agrees to quit the city. Other hard conditions are also imposed, and the same state of affairs applies to Chicago. Toledo and Rochester got \$8,500 each to retire, and Syracuse received \$7,000. The new clubs pay \$3,000 each for their franchises.

W. I. HARRIS. PROSPERITY OF WORKINGMEN

Protection Benefits the Laborers of Michigan.

The work of the Michigan bureau of labor and industrial statistics during the year 1890 consisted of a personal canvass of 8,838 workmen employed in 201 shops and manufacturing industries in 25 villages and cities.

The industries canvassed were those ngaged in the manufacture of various kinds of agricultural implements and iron working establishments.

Classified Weekly Wages—The number of employes who receive under \$5 is 840, or 9.5 per cent.; \$5 but under \$6 is 166. or 1.87 per cent.; \$6 but under \$7 is 553, or \$6.25 per cent.; \$7 but under \$8 is 1,188, or 13.44 per cent.; \$8 but under \$9 s 551, or 6.23 per cent.; \$9 but under \$10 is 1,255, or 14.2 per cent.; \$10 but under \$12 is 1,081, or 12.23 per cent.; \$12 but under \$15 is 1,842, or 20.84 per cent.; \$15 but under \$20 is 1,228, or 13.89 per cent.

\$20 and over 134, or 1.51 per cent. Two thousand three hundred and twenty-eight employes own homes, of whom 2,242 are married men. Forty-six per cent. of married men own homes.

The Germans are the home owning nationality; 37 per cent. own their own house and lot; 35 per cent. of the Holanders; 33 per cent. of the Irishmen; 30 per cent. of the Scotchmen; 28 per cent. of the Polanders; 25 per cent. of the Englishmen; 22 per cent. of the Amercans; 18 per cent. of the Canadians.

Total value of homes, \$3,055,965; average, \$1,312.70.

One thousand and forty-six foreigners brought money with them when they came to the United States amounting to \$176,354; average, \$168.57. Total present worth of foreigners (3,293 reporting), \$2,593,610; average, \$817.98. Total increase over total amount brought, 1.527 per cent.

Three thousand six hundred and twenty-seven persons own sewing machines, which is 69 per cent. of those who support families.

One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five own musical instruments, which is 21 per cent. of total employes. Number who take newspapers and magazines, 5,949, which is 67 per cent. of total employes; 61 per cent. of those who take newspapers are Americans.

English View of the Tin Plate "Myths." [From the London Iron Monger.]

The American manufacturers will have many difficulties to contend with, no doubt, but the tariff will make the home market well worthy of being strenuously fought for, and they have accomplished too much already in metallurgy to be daunted by a process such as tin plate making. We do not indulge in prophesy, but if we did we should be nied. The proper rates of wages for inclined to forecast that within three American labor should result from the years from now a great many tin plates will be made in the United States. As a natural sequence of that impression, we would advise the Welsh manufact | ucts. Wages are not yet what they urers to lose no time in endeavoring to open up new markets.

From the London Financial Times.1 Atlantic would do well not to underrate | to the products of their industry. the importance of the latest industrial movement in the states. We have in our favor the great advantages of developed resources, skilled workmen and escommand unlimited supplies of raw material and are second to none in the enterprise and mechanical skill. If, under the increased tariff that will shortly come into force, we are to retain our command of the United States market, union between masters and men is essen-

McKinley Prices on Doughnuts.

While I was in Spokane Falls the Mc-Kinley bill "struck the woodpile." A man who for years had brought wood down from the mountains at the usual price of \$4 a cord announced one morning that the price had risen to \$5. When asked why, he answered, "Well, you know everything is gone up since the McKinley bill." But a few days later his sales fell off and he was glad to get back to the old price of \$4 a cord. While I was at Tacoma a dilapidated specimen of humanity, who had evidently been on an all night debauch, staggered one morning at daybreak into a low restaurant which runs all day and all night. He called for coffee and doughnuts. From the time when a drunken man's memory runneth not to the contrary four doughnuts had constituted a portion. But this time the waiter appeared with a cup of coffee and three doughnuts.

"What do you mean by bringing me only three doughnuts?" exclaimed the surprised customer. "Why, sir," stammered the waiter,

'you see since the McKin"-Up sprang the irate customer, and seizing the waiter by the collar exclaimed with an oath: "Boy, if you undertake to work that air racket onto me I'll knock

other doughnut." And the other doughnut came. - Joseph Nimmo, Jr., in New York Tribune.

When Free-Trade Comes.

The members of the British Iron and Steel institute, all experienced manufacturers, after their extended tour of observation through American industrial centers, testify that owing to the high rate of wages in this country American manufactories could not continue without Protection. When Free-trade comes, and the American workingman sits on the fence and looks up at the smokeless chimneys of the silent factory which had furnished him the means of keeping himself and family in comfort and respectability, it will be sorry consolation for him to reflect that its owner, the "robber baron," had been forced by imports and competition of cheap foreign goods to shut down, and can no longer 'fatten on the substance of the people." The foreign mill owner and the foreign workingman will then do all the "fatten-

WAGES IN AMERICA.

THEY ARE NOT YET AS HIGH AS THEY SHOULD BE.

But They Exceed by Far the Wages in Any Other Country-What Will Make Them Still Higher Here?-More Industries Will Do It.

There is no reason whatever why every man in the United States should not be willing to pay such rates of wages and such prices for commodities as shall naturally result from the free and unrestricted competition of all our own

When trade between a people is perfectly free, as in this country, there cannot, on the average and in the long run, be higher wages paid to those employed in one industry than to those in another. Whenever any one industry gives indication that the compensation paid to those engaged in it is on the average greater than the compensation paid in other occupations, the industry paying the higher compensation is invaded by men from the occupation paying less, and thus wages constantly tend to an equalization. This invasion may continue to a point at which, by the overstocking of the labor market in the favored industry, wages may finally decline to a point lower than the average rates prevailing in other industries.

Under the Democratic policy, if wages fall in Europe our industries stand in danger of destruction. On the other hand, while professing to be the special friend of the workingman, the Democratic party would set on foot a policy which would render impossible any increase in the wages of our own people.

A tariff wall should be erected so high that no possible reduction of wages in Europe would enable the foreign manufacturer to scale it. It should be so high that absolutely nothing but the competition of our own workmen with one another would fix wages in this country. That is competition enough among 23,-000,000 workers. The people in this country are entitled to such wages as result from the unrestricted competition of their own producers.

In the debate on the tariff in both houses of congress long discussions were had as to the exact amount of duty which should be levied on imported goods to make up for the difference between wages in this country and wages abroad. In these discussions the Democrats affected to admit that their object was to keep the duty at such a point as would provide for the difference.

But such an admission presupposes that wages in this country are now exactly what they should be. This is deunrestricted competition of our own people, and the American laborer as yet does not get his full share of the prodwill be.

The true wages that should obtain in the United States will never be known Yankee boastfulness is so proverbial until, first, all our workmen shall be Unite the large central circles with the three that Englishmen are apt to neglect the protected absolutely against the squalid on the left, and have: 1. To cook at a temsubstratum of truth that frequently underlies it. Nevertheless the leaders of until they shall receive the equivalent of a "Rope folded upon itself;" 4. "Earth;" the tin plate industry on this side of the | the value which they severally contribute

It is sometimes charged as a reproach against the Protective policy that in some special protected industry wages some special protected industry wages ing. 7. Publishing. 8. Establishing. 9. tend to a minimum. Where this occurs To pain acutely. 10. One of the Siamese tablished plant, but the Americans can it is an unerring indication of the vicious distribution of industries and one of the most distressing consequences of their maladjustment. The remedy indicated is not a reduction of the tariff, but a wider diversification and distribution of industries, so that all persons who want employment may not be compelled to seek it in the same occupation.

It is obvious that if industries be relatively few, with large numbers of men seeking employment, those men must distribute themselves as best they may, and without intelligent adjustment, among the few industries in operation. If a larger number enter into any special pursuit than are needed to meet the demands of production in that pursuit wages will inevitably decline. The function of a Protective tariff, carried to its farthest limit, is to obviate the necessity for this. Its tendency is to encourage the establishment of a variety of industries, and so to increase opportunities for employment, not in one or two but in a great diversity of occupations.

No inference injurious to the tariff can therefore be drawn from the fact that at times in some occupations wages tend to a minimum. This is rather a sign that the tariff is too low to encourage the establishment of a sufficient variety of industries to absorb all the labor of the community.

But whatever the condition of labor in this country it is infinitely superior to the conditions of labor in the home of

Cost of English Tin Plate.

Tin plates which last July cost thirteen shillings and sixpence per box in England of Wales and \$4.50 per box here now cost seventeen shillings and your two eyes into one. Bring me that sixpence in England and \$5.50 here, an advance of \$1 per box. This advance cannot be charged to the McKinley bill. Exactly the same duty is paid on the plates that now cost \$5.50 per box that was paid when they cost \$4.50 per box, and the McKinley duty will not be levied until next July. The English makers claim that it is caused by the increased cost of steel bars, coal and labor. What ever the cause we are at the mercy of the English makers, and the sooner we become independent of them the better.

> So strong had our position become under the Protective policy of the first twenty-five years of national life that our merchant marine continued to be prosperous so long as wooden vessels were the only vehicles of ocean commerce and other nations refrained from heavy subsidies to their ships. But when wooden vessels began to be supplanted by iron steamers, and European governments poured their contributions into the treasuries of their steamship companies, the decadence of American shipping began and has continued ever since.—From Secretary Windom's Last





No. 1 .- Crossword Enigma. In acre, but not in land; In oat, but not in wheat; In man, but not in boy; In sun, but not in moon In rat, but not in mouse In ankle, but not in knee; In run, but not in walk; In tea, but not in coffee; In lie, but not in lay; In new, but not in old; In over, but not in under; In pie, but not in cake; In lay, but in sit; In ear, and also in nose My whole is a city in Europe.

No. 2.-Illustrated Rebus.

No. 3.-Words Within a Word. In a word of ten letters, meaning strap used in a horse's harness, find (without transposition of letters) words having these definitions

1. A near female relative. 2. To injure. 3. A place of trade. 4. Cunning. 5. A metal. 6. Within. 7. Myself. 8. A strong wind. 9. An article. 10. A malt liquor.

No. 4.-Numerical Enigma.

My whole composed of 27 letters is My 18, 1, 19, 16, 10 is an article of food. My 26, 7, 5 is stupid. My 13, 24, 11, 3, 20 is a planet. My 6, 12, 4, 21 is money. My 8, 17, 22, 14 is thin.

My 2, 23, 25, 27 are organs of a fish.

My, 9, 23, 15 is a title of respect.

No. 5.-Decapitation. My WHOLE in mills they do all day; Beheaded, in fruit you pare away; Again, a rich land far away; Curtail my WHOLE and this you may do, When anything particularly pleases

No. 6.-A Double Metaplasm. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Unite the central circles with the three on the right of the right brace, and have successively: 1. "Forward," "brave;" 2. "A place for protecting sheep;" 3. "Deprived of heat;" 4. "Bartered;" 5. "Informed."

1. A letter. 2. Did feed. 3. Vales. 4. Inventions. 5. Honeycombed. 6. Soften-Twins. 11. A letter.

No. 8.-Enigmatical Names of Cities. [Partly by Sound.] 1. A kind of vegetation that grows in damp places, and a domestic animal.

2. Something that clings closely, and waterfall. 3. A kind of fruit, and exists. 4. An organ of the body, and a small

body of water. 5. A preposition, and fowls. 6. An imperfection, and lacerations.

7. The cry of an animal, and a measure. 8. A harbor, and to go ashore. To settle, a pronoun, and to bite off. 10. A person, and the given name of an ex-president.

> Figuring That Failed. "Now, father," said a hopeful son,
> "Suppose I prove to you That you've three horses plowing there Instead of only two?" "Well, I'd be pleased," his father said,

"Because if I had three, My work would be the faster done, That's very plain to see. "So prove it now, my son, and I

One horse will give to you!" "Well, sir, the gray horse counts for or The brown horse counts for two, "And as I'm sure you must admit

'Tis plain that three are standing there which horse is for me?" "I'll keep the gray," his father said,

"My old friend Brownie too; So, if you don't object, my son, The third will be for you!"

No. 444.—A Riddle: Blades. No. 445 .- A Mysterious Cipher: The vowel E taken from heaven leaves haven, a place of rest, and with it the combinatio of consonants may be vocalized thus: Severe, yet tender, he redeemed The sphere where deeds detasted teemed Then persevere, ye perfect men. When tempted, keep the precepts ten

No. 446.—A Deletion: Beast-best-best-best-

No. 447.-A Rhyme of Childhood: Let dogs delight to bark and bite, For God hath made them so: Let bears and lions growl and fight, For 'tis their nature to; But, children, you should never let Your angry passions rise; Your little hands were never made To tear each other's eyes. No. 448.-An Escutcheon: TranSepts.

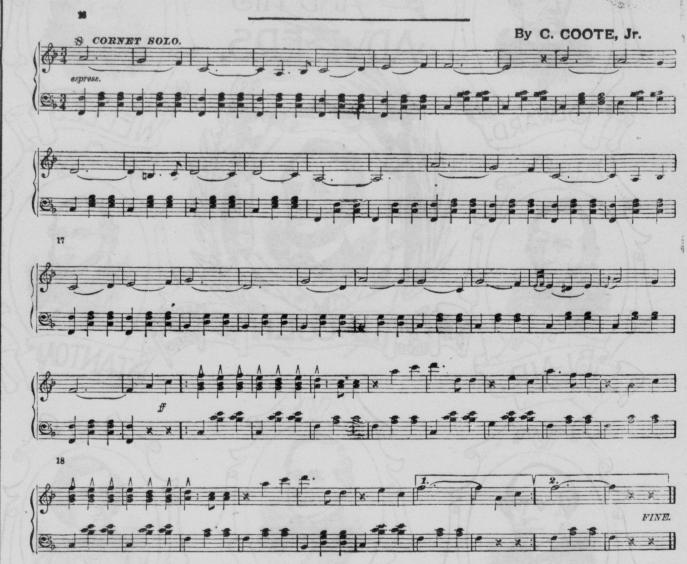
PercHance. ChAos. HaHot. CrEel. Te-Sty. RePel. StEve. SnAck. ORb. No. 449.-An Ancient Puzzler: The year, the months, the days. No. 450,-Incomplete sentences:

1. We learn wisdom from the mistakes of OTHER people. 2. All is soon ready in an orderly House. 3. To err is HUMAN; to forgive, divine.

4. Idle folks have the most LABOR. Wealth is KNOWN by want. 6. We hate DELAY; yet it makes us wise 7. He who HIDES can find. 8. A drowning man will CATCH at straw.-Humboldt.



WALTZ.



SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

TOPICS OF PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE AND WIDESPREAD INTEREST.

A Pleasing Trick That Requires Simple Apparatus, Which Furnishes Opportunities for Several Interesting and Instructive Observations on Camphor.

Place on the surface of the water, in a glass or basin, a number of pieces of camphor of various sizes, together representing the form of some animal, say a scorpion. After a little while the scorpion will begin to stir in the water; you will see him move his claws as though trying to swim, and curl his tail convulsively as if in pain. This amusing experiment is easy to perform and costs practically nothing, for camphor is to be found in every household; but in spite of its simplicity we may deduce from it, as you see, several interesting observations:



THE CAMPHOR SCORPION. First-Our scorpion floats on the water, but lies almost entirely below the surface. This proves to us that the specific gravity of camphor is nearly but not quite equal

we regard that of water as unity, that of camphor is .995. Second-The animal does not dissolve. Camphor is therefore insoluble in water. If we had placed it in spirit we should have found, on the contrary, that it speed-

to that of water. As a matter of fact, if

ily dissolved. Third-The different fragments of which our scorpion consists do not separate, but remain one against the other, as we originally placed them. This is because they are held together by the force known as co-

Fourth-The eccentric movements we have mentioned depend on a well ascertained but mysterious property of camphor-namely, that when placed on the surface of water it moves spontaneously. It is a well known fact that a morsel of camphor placed in a glass of water will. after a few moments, begin to move either with a sidelong or rotatory movement, such movement being due, according to some authorities, to the escape of liberated vapors; according to others, to a mysterious force inherent to the surface of liquids, and known as supersidal tension.

The Largest Dynamite Gun.

According to Pall Mall Budget, Messrs. Taunton, Delmard, Lane & Co., of Birmingham, are just finishing the largest dynamite gun which has yet been made. The gun is to be discharged by the expansion of condensed air at a pressure of 5,000 pounds per square inch, the impulse of which is a safer propelling energy than the Dog fanciers say ignition of any kind of powder, because it that this should does not operate so suddenly as to cause a | not be, and it may danger of the premature explosion of the be that they are missile. The contract with Messrs. Taunight. They say ton & Co. is for a fifteen inch torpedo pro- that he is an amijector which will throw a charge of 600 pounds of dynamite a distance of three miles, but it is expected that this contract will be followed by orders for still larger

weapons.

The barrel or pneumatic tube of the gun is of Whitworth forged steel, and weighs about eleven tons. It is supported at the breech end on fixed trunnions fifteen inches in diameter, which are hollowed for the passage of the compressed air. It is said The Scotch terrier very much resemble that the noise of the discharge being small, the projectile might be dropped into a fort long and rough. He varies, however, or on to a ship without giving the besieged much in size. He is an excellent verming or on to a ship without giving the besieged any intimation of the quarter from which | dog, and will hunt anything from a fox to the attack came. The concussion when the dynamite exploded would in all probability be violent enough to put a large garrison hors de combat, even if they were not wounded by debris, and truly aimed a single shell would destroy an ironclad.

Statistics at the Astor Library.

The last annual report of the trustees of the Astor library, in New York, shows that during the year 1889 only 538 readers called for works dealing with agriculture and between the real Scotch terrier and the horticulture, as against 2,748 who called otter hound or Welsh harrier. for works on architecture, and 6,762 who "The Dandie." Stonehenge s

desired to study painting, sculpture or archæology. Of students who asked admission to the alcoves for the purpose of more serious research there were 56 concerned with architecture, 467 with painting, sculpture and archæology, and only 3 with agriculture and horticulture. More than half the alcove readers were interested in patents, 5,082 having applied for this purpose, while, with a great gap between, American history came next with 788 stu dents.

The Gymnotus or Electric Eel. The electricity of fishes, and the power possessed by the torpedo-whose name i now chiefly known in connection with war-

like appliances-and the gymnotus, have been known for a very long time. This fish, popularly known as the electric eel inhabits the warm fresh water lakes of Africa, Asia and America



AN ELECTRIC EEL.

A specimen exhibited some years ago at the London Polytechnic was experimented on by Professor Faraday, who demon strated the fact that the electricity of the animal and the common electricity are identical. Numerous experiments were made, and the circuit shock and even sparks were obtained from the gymnotus. In fact the gymnotus is a natural electric machine. The force of the shock given by the electric eel is very great, for Faraday has put on record that a single discharge of the eel is equal to fifteen Leyden jars charged as highly as possible. Its power does not even end there, for having shocked people to that extent it was capable of second and occasionally of a third shock of ess violence.

CONCERNING TERRIERS.

John Gilmer Speed Talks About Favorite Breeds of Dogs.

Stenehenge, the great and all respected authority on dogs, treats in his book on eight classes of terriers, but as several of these belong distinctively to the toy dog class I shall content myself with only four -the bull, the Scotch, the Dandie Dinmont, and the fox terriers-and leave the Skye, the Yorkshire, and the black and tan terriers where they more properly belong. The chief characteristic of the four ter riers I have named is courage. These dogs do not know what it is to be afraid. They are all great vermin exterminators, and in this way they are extremely useful.

The bull terrier, in this country at least has been bred for fighting others of his kind to such an extent that the deserved disrepute in which this low and brutal sport is held has

attached itself to the dog himself. able and kindly brute, with keen

JUBILEE. intelligence and active affections. [Champion bull terrier.] One breeder went so far in defending this maligned creature as to insist that he was the best and safest of all dogs, because he was the most courageous, and there-

fore the best natured and most forbear the bull terrier except in his coat, which is a mouse. There is another Scotch terrier which year by year is becoming better known in this country. I allude to the Dandie Dinmont, which was first made known to fame by Sir Walter Scott, who in "Guy Mannering" introduced the stou and genial Scotch farmer, Dandie Din mont, and his faithful and intelligent little dog, which knew neither fear nor fatigue. The name has clung to the breed ever since. It is said that this dog is a cross

"The Dandie," Stonehenge says, "is rep

resented by two colors of hair, which is sometimes rather hard, but not long; one



RICHMOND OLIVE. [Champion fox terrier bitch.]

'mustard,' the other gray or bluish gray on the back, and tan or light brown on the legs, and called the 'pepper;' both have the silky hair on the forehead. The legs are short, the body long, shoulder low, back slightly curved, head large, jaws long and tapered to the muzzle, which is not sharp; ears large and hanging close to the head eyes full, bright and intelligent; tail straight and carried erect, with a slight curve over the back; the weight eighteen to twenty-four pounds, varying according to the strain." The Dandie is an attractive little fellow, but when his blood is up

he fights to the death. But of all the family the fox terrier is the most attractive. He is a gentleman by instinct, for he is intelligent, handsome, tractable, affectionate, and, above all things, cleanly in his habits. He is just as courageous as any of the others, and is as industrious as possible in destroying vermin. He was originally bred, as his name implies, for use in the fox hunting field. When a fox took to a hole the terrier was used to bring him out. A long time ago a few of these little fellows followed every pack of hounds, and they then had speed enough to be up with the pack shortly after a fox had been driven to earth. But long ago the careful breeding of the fox hound had made that dog so fast that the fox terrier could not begin to follow a pack. He is sometimes carried by an attendant on

horseback, but to a great extent his occupation is gone. Fortunately for his breed he was too nice a dog to neglect, and therefore he has been during the last few years just as carefully bred as the other sporting dogs, and even now there is no class of dogs at the bench shows more numerous or generally interesting. He is used for coursing rabbits somewhat, and seems to enjoy the sport with great relish. Several years ago I saw young Mr. August Belmont's Lucifer pick up a rabbit in his stride, and the burden for several jumps did not apparently slacken his speed. They are great hunters for ground hogs and very successful. A fox terrier would not make a coon hunt less

interesting. But any of the terriers is valuable. I prefer the fox terrier for the reasons I have given, but I am not obstinate in my preference. The bull terrier, I am assured, has all the companionable and faithful qualities a man could ask of in a dog, and it may be therefore that he is as good as the gentle manlike little fellow I have commended, but I don't believe it. One thing is sure, however-that more dependence can be placed upon a highly bred terrier than upon any other servant, including man himself, which we ever have occasion to JNO. GILMER SPEED.

Pixley Is a Flyez. One of the swift performers of the year was the mare Pixley. She opened her season at Detroit in July, and although Leopard Roses defeated her, Pixley trotted the



mainder of the season Pixley met and was defeaced by such remarkable flyers as Keno F. and Jessie Gaines, but she continued to lower her record, until in her last race with the latter mare she was beaten by less than a length in a 2:15% heat. Pixley was foaled in 1885. Her immediate ancestors were Jay Gould, 2:201, and Loto.

WATCH THIS SPACE

For opening announcement of GOODHART, model one price Clothier & Outfitter

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

THE COPYRIGHT BILL CONSIDERED IN THE SENATE.

After Four Hours' Discussion Mr. Sher man's Amendment was Agreed to-The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill Reported-A Clause in Relation to the Civil Service Commis-House Nearly All Day.

propriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar. A resolution was naval affairs to sit during the coming recess for the purpose of considering measures relative to the personnel of the navy, of investigating the condition of vessels, to devise and recommend plans for the improvement of work in navy yards, and to have power to take testimony. Mr. Jones reported a resolution authorizing the select committee on relations with Canada to continue its investigations during the recess. The resolution was objected to and was placed on the calendar. The senate then resumed consideration of the copyright bill. The pending question was on Mr. Sherman's amendment to pro-vide that foreign editions of books, etc., copyrighted in the United States may be admitted to this country on the payment of the regular tariff duties. The discussion, participated in by Messrs. Morrill, Platt, Vance and Carlisle, having closed, the vote was taken on Mr Sherman's amendment and it was agreed to—yeas, 25; nays, 24. The copyright bill was laid aside without further action. The president's message announce ing the death of Admiral Porter was read, and after eulogizing the deceased the senate adjourned.

Proceedings in the House. house, after routine business, went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill. Mr. Cannon then moved an amendment providing for a secretary and a stenographer at \$1,600 each. This, he said, would comply with the terms of the organic law. Mr. Butterworth said that Mr. Cannon knew that these points of order were intended to strangle the civil order were intended to strangle the civil service commission. This was a case of hypocritical masquerading or else the demand and that they will strongly opother was. [Laughter and applause. To adopt the amendment was mockery. It was like giving an empty plate to a starving man. This appropriation was worse than a mockery. It was a hypocritical pretense of responding to the promises of the Republican party. He knew perfectly well that the appropriaregard to having the work done properly. When the tariff bill was before the house, and the majority was gleaning through every harvest field, not to reward those who had sown, nor those who had garnered [Democratic applause], his friend

Had Been Actively Concerned about the Republican national platform. But to-day, in the face of his conduct a year ago, in the face of his own effort to give effect and vitality to the platform tools in his possession, and was promptly of the Republican party, the gentleman had moved to strike out an appropriation which, if he were consistent with himself, he knew was indispensible for the conduct of the service. The house, he said, could not fool the people, pared for anything. though it tried it a good many times a Every national convention had declared that it was in favor of en-forcing the law. Let members, if they did not want the law, repeal it like men.
Mr. Cannon—You are masquerading under false pretenses and making false accusations against your colleagues.
Mr. Dingley, of Maine, moved to amend Mr. Cannon's amendment by inserting a provision appropriating \$36,400 to enable the commission to execute the prodid not want the law, repeal it like men. able the commission to execute the provisions of the civil service act. The non's amendment, as amended, was eloping couple were arrested at that adopted. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house and it was amendment was agreed to and Mr. Canreported the bill to the house and it was passed. The president's message an-nouncing the death of Admiral Porter, was read and referred to the committee on naval affairs and then the house adjourned.

MT. PLEASANT, IA., Feb. 14.-A college war is raging here between the junior and senior classes of the Wesleyan university. The row was started by a boycott the juniors worked on the an- bank is apparently about \$27,000. aual exhibition of the seniors. They all in the hall. Thursday evening the two factions came together and a regular tussle ensued, which resulted in the seniors being driven to the roof of the seniors being driven to the roof of the roof of the seniors being driven to the roof of the roof of the seniors being driven to the roof of th

Population of Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Republican caucus of members of the house called for last night has been postponed until Monday.

UNITED MINE WORKERS

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 14.-When the United Mine Workers' convention met

The Committee on Scale of Prices Sub mitted Their Report-A General Advance of About 10c in Each District.

yesterday the committee on scale of prices submitted the following report: District A-Anthracite region, Pennsylvania, 50 cents a ton net. District 2-Central Pennsylvania, 50 cents. District 5-Monongahela river, 99 cents per sion Occupied the Attention of the ton for screened coal and 69 cents for run of mine; Western Pennsylvania, 89 cents for screened coal, 69 cents for run Washington, Feb. 14.—In the senate of mine. The committee recommended Friday the diplomatic and consular ap- the district have power to make rates for local trade in a radius of forty miles from Pittsburg. District 6-Hocking agreed to authorizing the committee on Valley, 80 cents for screened coal, 60 cents for run of mine. District 11-Indiana, 85 cents for screened coal, 65 cents for run of mine and 80 cents for cannel coal. District 12—Illinois, Braidwood, \$1.05; Streator, 90 cents; LaSalle, \$1.00; Peoria, 85 cents; Stoneton and Mt. Olive, 65 cents; Belleville, 66 1-2 cents; Harrisburg and Equality, 721-2 cents; Spring Valley, \$1.00; Spring-field, 721-2 cents; Wilmington (10 cents additional for dead work). District 13, Iowa, and district 14, Missouri and Kansas, 10 cents advance over present prices. District 16—Maryland, 50 cents

The Death of Government Officials. per net ton. District 17—West Virginia, Kanawha river, 75 cents; Pomeroy, 57 cents; Moundsville, 80 cents; Flat Top, 40 cents (run of mine); Fairmount and Coal Valley, 50 cents (run of mine); Fairmount cents (run of mine); Coal Valley, 62 cents (screened coal). District 16—Kentucky, 65 cents for run of mine. District 20—Alabama, Pratt and Wheeling mines 50 cents; Blue Creek, 45 cents; Coalburg, 50 to 60 cents; Warwick, 75 cents. District 21—Indian territory, Lehigh Coal Gate, Krebs, McAllister, Alderson and Hartshorn, 44-5 cents per bushel for screened coal and 3 9-10 cents for run of mine; Jenny Lind, Coal Gate and Loydsville, 99 cents a ton. The committee recommend the price for machine mining be fixed at 12 1-2 cents below the price of pick mining. This scale is a general advance of about 10 cents in each district. Almost the entire day was spent in discussing the question of a demand that coal be weighed before screening. Positive action was finally postponed until after a joint meeting of miners and operators, to be held in Pittsburg within a few weeks. Presi-

SPENDING A LIFE IN PRISON.

Sent Up Five Years for Stealing Sixty-Five Cents and Ready for Anything.

pose weighing before screening.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Patrick Robertson has been out of jail only eight commission one-fourth. Mr. Cannon had in the last house moved to increase the force under the commission with Judge Cowing. Under the aliases of ter, who commanded the Essex in the David Cummings, James Hogan, J. H. Smith and "Balto Pat" he has figured on the police records of all the principal cities of the Union. A few days ago Detective Sergeant Michael Lyon ar-rested him in East Thirtieth street in company with George Houghton, another old-time crook. Both are over 50 years of age. They had a kit of first-class burglars' tools with them. Robtools in his possession, and was promptly sentenced. There was something pasentenced. thetic in the marked manner with which he received his punishment.

Eloped with the Hired Man. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Mrs. George L. Husted, the wife of a wellknown farmer of Clinton Corners, this Francisco. The authorities at Buffalo were asked to intercept them and the

Cashier Spaulding's Confession. AYER, Mass., Feb. 14.—President Hartwell has received a letter from the missing cashier, Spaulding, in which he states that he began taking the bank's CHASED TO THE ROOF.

A Row Between Seniors and Juniors at the Wesleyan University.

Mr. PLEASANT IA. Feb. 14—A colbusiness. There is a movement on foot among Spaulding's friends to pay the deficit, when, it is thought, he will return. Examiner Gatchell stated yester-day that the loss to the First National

weighed 740 pounds

Reported Rai road Deal. Washington, Feb. 14.—The census office yesterday announced the population of Arkansas by races as follows: White, 816,517; Colored, 311,227; Indians, 304 and Chinese, 131—total population of the state 1,128,179.

Postponed Until Monday.

Postponed Until Monday.

Postponed Until Monday.

Postponed Until Monday.

Postponed Until Monday. direct route between the cities named and would interfere heavily with the business of the Cincinnati, Hamilton the flask toppled over on him.

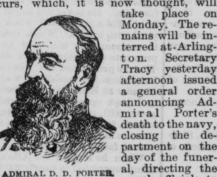
ADMIRAL PORTER DEAD.

HE EXPIRED OF FATTY DEGENERA-TION OF THE HEART.

Naval Hero who Entered the Service Sixty-Two Years Ago-The Flags on the Executive Mansion Again at Half Mast-A General Order Issued to the Navy-His Death Creates No Vacancy That Can be Filled by Promotion-His Brilliant Career in the Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—While the attention of the nation was directed to New York, where Gen. Sherman lies dangerously ill, a naval hero passed away. Admiral David D. Porter, who had been in failing health for some years, died suddenly at 3:15 o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence in this city, of fatty degeneration of the heart. Wallace, the physician attending Admiral Porter, was hastily summoned to his bedside, but the admiral was dead before he arrived. All of the members of the family were at home at the time of his death. The flags on the executive

curs, which, it is now thought, will



afternoon issued a general order announcing Addeath to the navy, closing the department on the day of the funer-ADMIRAL D. D. PORTER al, directing the naval officials to

wear the usual emblems of mourning for fifty days, and ordering that the admiral's salute of seventeen guns be fired from all the navy yards and from United States men-of-mar in port dur-ing the hour of the funeral. The death of Admiral Porter creates no vacancy that can be filled by promotion, the rank of admiral, like that of general of the especially for Admiral Porter, and it expires with his death. Rear Admiral Kimberly, the senior rear admiral, nominally now is at the head of the American navv.

His Brilliant Career in the Service. David D. Porter was a native of Penn as a mid-shipman, in February. 1829, and served for some time in the Mediter-ranean. After passing his examination in 1835, he was employed for several years in the coast survey and river explorations, and became a lieutenant in 1841. At the close of 1845 he was placed on special duty at the observa-tory at Washington, which position he resigned in 1846, in order to take part in the Mexican war, in which he served with distinction. At the outbreak of the civil war, in 1861, he was pro-

The Rank of Commander, and at the beginning of 1862 the mortar fleet for the reduction of the forts below New Orleans was placed under his orders. During the naval operations on the Mississippi he distinguished himself, especially in the reduction of the forts below New Orleans. After the capture of that city, he proceeded up the river with his fleet, and was engaged in the unsuccessful siege of Vicksburg, which was raised July 22, 1862. He was appointed in October of that year to the command of the Upper Mississippi squadron, with the rank of acting rear admiral, and after superintending the construction of that fleet, he sailed down the river, and assisted in the operations for opening indirect routes to the gulf. In the summer of 1863, dur-ing the second siege of Vicksburg, he bombarded the works, and rendered

material Assistance to Gen. Grant, who commanded the besieging army, until the occupation of that stronghold July 4. Admiral Porter was employed in several important expeditions, especially in the two combined attacks on Fort Fisher, which commands the approaches to Wilmington, North Carolina. The first of these attacks, at the close of 1864, miscarried. The second expedition, in January, 1865, was completely successful. Admiral Porter was

Met Death in a Horrible Manner.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., Feb. 14.-William Thompson, aged 77 years, residing on Charles street, was horribly mangled in the Gloucester Iron works yesterday afternoon by a six inch pipe flask falling on him, weighing about 700 pounds. Thompson was taken to the hospital where he died soon after. The deceased was employed to attend to the fires in

The Pulpit and Stage.

THE MASSILLON DAILY INDEPENDENT.

Rev F. M. Shrout, Pastor United Brethdrn Church, Blue Mound, Kas., says; "I feel it my duty to tell what wonders King's New Discoveay has done for me. My Lungs were badly diseased, and my parishioners thought I could live only a few weeks. I took five bottler of Dr. King's New Discovery and am sound

and well. gaining 26 lbs in weight.

Authur Love's Manager Love's Funny
Folks Combination, writes: "After a
through trial and convincing evidence, I am confident Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, beats'em all, and cures when everything else fais. The greatest kindness I can do my thousand of friends is to urge them to try it. free trirl bottles at Z, T Baltzly's Drug Store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00.

Tried and True

Is the positive verdict of the people who take Hood's Sarsaparilla. When used of this excellent medicine are soon felt scrofula cured and all the bad effects of impure blood overcome. For a good blood purifier, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Morganthaler & Heister, Massillon, O Pitcher's Castoria.

SEE

GEORGE SNYDER Before you buy your

BOOTS & SHOES

No. 33 EAST MAIN ST.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Eve and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eves Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old according to directions the good effects Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples in nerve strength restored, that tired and Piles. It is cooling and soothing feeling driven off, a good appetite cre-ated, headache and dyspepsia relieved, it after all other treatment had failed

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

RUSSELL & CO., MASSILLON, OHIO.

BUILDERS OF

Plain and Automatic Engines

BOILERS.

Threshing | Machines AND ENGINES.

HORSE POWERS, Saw Mills, Etc.

Children Cry for

TIME TRIES ALL -- "BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM

THE STANGED FOR STANGE

930 Patients Now Under Treatment!

34 Turned Away by him Pronounced Incurable.

DR. NICHOLLS,

THE CELEBRATED SPECIALIST

PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT

No. 14 North Cleveland Avenue, Near Court House, Canton For the treatment and cure of

Chronic Diseases and Diseases Peculiar to Females. Is the Problem of

How to preserve it ought to be the study of mankind.

In presenting this notice to the public, I respectfully ask those in whose hands it may fall to give it their careful consideration. Having enjoyed a large and extended practice in Chronic Diseases for many years, I am confident that I am able to perform all that I profess, and that the remedies that I apply are calculated to produce the most satisfactory results. cordially invite all who may be suffering, no matter what the disorders, to call upon me, and I will most cheerfully tell them if they have any disease and where it is located, and the organ or part affected, free of charge. Charges for Treatment Moderate. The Poor Treated for Half Price.



with Facial Catarrh.

CATARRH

In its worst forms, and diseases that are caused by Catarrh, such as

Deafness, Weak Eyes, Hacking Cough, Sore Throat, Pain in Head, Bronchitis, Constant

Clearing of Throat.

All of which leads to hasty Consumption, are positively cured by DR NICHOLLS.

Over one-half of the persons troubled with Catarrh have an offensive preath which is very disagreeable and sickening to those with whom they come in close contact. Dr. Nicholls removes the bad breath in three treatments.

OF CATARRH

Constant disposition to clear the throat, hacking cough, dimness of sight, pain over the eyes, pain in one or both temples roaring in ears, pain in the back of the head, nose stopped up, sick stomach, dizziness, poor digestion, no appetite for breakfast, you feel a general depression, imagine you have dispepsia, liver trouble, lung disease, and you are treated by your physicians for various diseases, yet you get no better, and are advised to change climate, and the matter of a very short time you are a confirmed invalid.

Now, reader, why is this? We will tell you: Catarrh is an ulcer formed in the posterior nerves just above the uvula, the passage between the nose and the throat; the ulcer continues to eat and discharge a poisonous flow of pus running down the throat into the stomach and lungs. This, my friend, is what causes the constant clearing of the throat. Can you wonder why you do not have good health with all this poisonous matter constantly running into your stomach! The remedy is applied directly to the ulcer, cleanses and heals in a few applications. The treatment is very simple and

DISEASES OF WOMEN! FEMALE WEAKNESS DEBILITY AND ALL DISEASES OF THE EYELAND EAR,

July 25, 1866, and after the death of Admiral Farragut he was promoted, in August, 1870, to the rank of admiral, which carried with it the command of the entire navy of the United States, subject only to the president.

Successfully treated, and a permanent Cure guaranteed in each case. Dr. Nicholls will guarantee a Permanent Cure in each and every case he may undertake of the following diseases, and if your case is not curable he will frankly tell you so: Deafness, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Epilepsy. Cancer, Goitre, (Big Neck) Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Liver, Nervous and Bowels, Heart Diseases, Falling of the Womb, Prolapsus Uteri, Barrenness, Prochitis, Constipation, Asthma, Night Sweats, Piles, Fissure and all other diseases of the lower Bowels. Also private, subject only to the president.

YOUNG MEN

Who have become victims of solitary vice, that dreaded and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely 'grave thousands of young men of exalted and brilliant intellect, may call with cenfidence. REMARKABLE CURES perfected in all cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. Parties treated by mail or express, but where possible personal consultation is preferred. Address with stamp

Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Free Examination of the Urine. - Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 2 to 4 ovices of Urine, which will receive a careful and microscopical examination.

NSULTATION

OFFICE DAYS EVERY DAY EXCEPT SATURDAYS.

even charge of 25 cents is made

Please mention The Independent in replying advertisements under this head,

PLEASE mention The Independent in replying o advertisements under this head.

FOR RENT.

DWELLING HOUSE—On Wellmanstreet near Grace chapel, six rooms, summer kitchen, city water and cistern, everything in good order, Possession given at once. Apply to Dr. H. B.

DWELLINGS-Two dwellings ready March 1, also part of double house on East street. Pos-session given at once. J. E. Johns, agent. 9.6t

HOUSE-Of eight rooms on corner of Oak and Hill street. Has soft coal furnace, gas fix-tures cistern, well and city water, also good stable. J. K. Russell.

OUSE—Of five rooms in good repair conveniently located Call upon E. A. Jones, 188
East Tremont screet. 22-66

STOREROOM—Small storeroom for rent, on W, Main street, formerly Bucher's office; Call at Graze & Sonnhalter's grocery 14-tf

PLEASE mention The Independent in replying o advertisements under this head.

A GENT—General State Agent to open head-quarters in some principal city, assume exclusive control of our business and appoint local and sub-agents in every city in this State; goods well known staple, as flour, in universal demand, and pay a net profit of 50 to 100 per cent. Address The Union Company, 744 Broadway, New York,

A UCTIONEER—Anybody requiring the ser-vices of an auctioneer, should apply to T. Getz. 28

GENTLEMAN in office—Salary \$750. Expenses paid here if engaged—Enclose self addressed stamped envelope. Manager, Lock Box 462 Detroit, Michigan.

GIRL—To do general housework. Must be of good habits. Good home to the right person. One from the country preferred. Address A. care Independent Co.

GIRL-A good kitchen girl. Dr. A. W. Riden 12-ti

HOUSE—By April ist, an 8 or 10 room house; in good location on East Side, and in good repair. Must have bath room, gas, etc. Add.ess M. E. H. this office.

ADY in office—Salary \$500. Expenses paid there if engaged—Enclose self addressed stamped envelope. Manager, Lock Box 462, Detroit, Michigan.

SECRETARIES and ORGANIZERS—For an assessment order paying \$100 in 6 months at an estimated cost of \$44 Reputable men and women can secure liberal compensation. Address H. D. Reed, American House, Cleveland. 14

SEWING—By the ladies of the Christian church plains wing, quilting, knotting comfortables, etc. Leave orders with committee. Mrs. Zach. Shoemaker, Mrs. C. C. Smith, Mrs. John Howell, Mrs. Sue Landis, Mrs. Ella Bruny, Mrs. T. C. Bradley.

STOVE PLATE MOULDERS—Steady work through the year in Rathbone, Sard & Co.'s new shops at Aurora, Ill. Apply in person or by letter to Capt. James A. Venn, Sup't, Aurora, Ill. \$75.00 to \$250.00 A MONTH can be ons preferred who can furnish a horse and give the'r whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 2600 Main St., Richmond, Va.

For Sale or Rent:

HOUSE—A new house of 5 rooms, elegantly finished interior. Well located, on Richville Avenue. Inquire at 172 Richville Ave. 24-tf

FOR NALE.

COWS—Two fresh milch cows—both young—one a Jersey.—Enquire of H. Beatty, 275 East Main street.

OUSE—A seven room house, No. 19 Wellman street, only five minutes walk from center of town. Any one wishing to purchase, please call at premises. OUSE—A seven roomed house and bath room also a good stable and other nec ssary outbuildings, cistern, and fruit trees; situated at the corner of Duncan and Green streets. Lot 60x185 feet. Inquire on the premises.

OUSE—A s'x room house, No. 204 N. Clay street, in good repair, also good out building Anyone wishing to purchase should call at premises. For sale cheap.

HOUSE—A en room house on E. Main street, No. 268, in good repair also good our building. Any one wishing to purchase should call at premises. G. W. Castleman. 24-tf

HOUSE AND LOT—A four room house, No. 46, Cliff street, in good repair. Any one wishing to purchase should call at premises. Edwin Reese. 11-6t

HOUSE AND LOT-On West Cherry street. H OUSE AND LOT-Corner Hill and Chesinut street; seven rooms and summer kitchen. Lot 80x115; excellent well of water, cistern and city water, Inquire on the premises, No. 93 N. Hill street.

JERSEY COWS—Two first-class Jersey cows, Apply to P. G. Albright Administrator. 16 IMESTONE—Crushed limestone for walks, in diarge or small quantities. Inquire of J. V. R. Skinner. 319-tf

LoT-One lot on Plum street near Mill street. 7-6t MARE—A nne driving mare, 7 years old; bug-gy and harness. Inquire of D. P. Clapper, 229 West Main street.

OFERN COTTAGE-One of the healthiest MOPERN COTTAGE—One of the hearthless and most desirable locations in town, ten rooms, eight closets and pantry, gas, &c.—five minutes walk from postoffice. Inquire at 22 Wellman street of Mrs. J. F. Paul.

PLATE GLASS FRONT—The large imported french glass windows and iron columns now constituting front of Dielhenn's grocery. Apply at.store.

PIANO—A good square plano. Will sell cheap as I expect to leave town, Mrs. J. F. Paul. No. 22 Weilman street. 80-tf

STOREROOM—Of the late Henry C. Falor, N 24 Richville Ave. Price \$ 50. Building to be moved off the premises. Inquire on the prem-ises. WAGON—One first-class trotting skeleton wagon. Inquire at Wilcox House. West

THE Independent will be obliged to those who answer advertisement under this head, if they will kindly state that they were attracted by means of this paper.

GRAND PALACE HOTEL 81 to 83 North Clark Street,

5 Minutes from court house. Both Plans. Weekly \$3.00. Transients, 50c up.

Restaurant by Compagnon, late Chi. Club Chef.
Popular Prices. New House.
Cut this out for further reference.

se placed a y prison last His name is den his mother the lad was taken phans' Home near

while in that institunamed Madden living Pa., and while there ay by his father, who took nother part of that state, the father was sent to the ry for passing counterfeit

left to his own resources, the

ifted to Michigan, and was arrestere for theft. The sheriff, in whose ge he was, learned that he belonged the Fairmount Home and wrote to e superintendent of that institution elling about his arrest. The superintendent answered that if the crime committed was not of too serious a nature the boy should be returned to the Home. He was furnished with a pass to Alliance, but stopped off here last Monday night and has been living with a num ber of families since that time. Agent Hose has been looking for him for several days and took him out of bed last night. The wandering and homeless lad was taken to the Home this morning by Township Trustee Schaffert.

by purc.

lomacy, of L.

represented

rare.

to procure them.

ing the purchase,

evening at 7:30.

an intelligent obse

ing by nature and cu.

seur, his opportunities profitable avail to him.

his opportunities

A short interview with the high school

principal to-day developed the informa-

tion that he had induced Mr. Wileman

to transfer for a period of fiteen years at

least to the use of the high school a large and valuable collection of minerals,

the gatherings of his trips abroad and

about the United States. In the collec-

tion are many fine specimens of copper

ores from the Kurilla mines of South

Australia, silver ores from Gould and

Curry mines, Nevada, iron ores from

Pennsylvania mines, nickel from Law-rence county, Pa., and lead ores from several localities. There are numerous

specimens of beautiful quartz from the

clearest transparent crystal through

among them. There are many spars,

calc spar, feld spar, fluor spar, dogstooth

spar, in excellent crystal. The micas

hornblende, tourmaline, gypsum, are well

scientific reader of a few of the less com

mon-beryl, cinnabar, selenite, corun

dum, picrolite, chlorite, steatite, kyanite,

actinolite, apatile, clinoclase, baltimorite

There are samples of rock from Isthmus

of Suez, and lava specimens from Vesu-

vius. The igneous, and metamorphic

rocks are excellently illustrated by gran

ites (several grades,) gneises, schista

marbles, slates. Many samples of lime rocks and some conglome-

rates, or pudding stones, are to

be seen. There are many single speci-

mens in the collection that are quite

This public spirit on the part of Mr

Wileman is certainly to be commended.

and this THE INDEPENDENT does heartily

The board of education has recently

be a valuable assistance to the teachers.

and helpful as well to the pupils. The

board nas shown much wisdom in mak

Among the Churches.

man's chaple to morrow at 10 a. m.

Dr. J. L. McGhie will preach at News

Lenten services at St. Mary's Catholic

church Wednesday and Sunday even-

people's service at 6 p. m. A. R. Chap

During Lent the Rev. D. J. Stafford of

St. Joseph's church will deliver a Sun-

day sermon every week in Canton. Reg-

ular Lenten services at St. Joseph's

at 9:30 a. m. Sermon by Prof. Jones at

10:30; no services in the evening. Chris-

tian Endeavor Association Tuesday

at 9:30 a. m. Young people's meeting in the Y. P. S. C. E. rooms Wednesday

evening at 7 p. m. Teachers' meeting at

attend these meetings. C. C. Smith,

St. Paul's Lutheran congregation has

advised its pastor to take a vacation till

Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and

Maryland, in the interest of missions.

Sunday evening at 7:30. During his ab

sence his pulpit will be supplied by

to-morrow at 10:30 a.m. 'Temptation'

find a good seat 'or every strarger. S. P.

This is free mince pie day at F. W

Albrecht's Everything is done in plain sight and it only adds to the app -

he is restored to health again; conse-

An invitation is given to all to

Prayer meeting Wed

man, pastor. All are welcome.

Mention is made for the benefit of the

onnoi-

SALMAGUNDI.

TO-DAY'S DOINGS IN THIS TOWN Personal Notes and Brief Mention Many Things.

THE WEATHER-For Ohio-Saturday fair except local snows on the lake; slightly warmer

Mr. L. A. Sheets is visiting in Salem, O. J. C. Albright, of Cleveland, is in the

the several grades of color to the dull, smoky variety. Single crystals and crystals in mass, sgates Senator Howells has come up from chalcedony, cherts, flints, opals, are Columbus.

Wm. Ritter has taken a position with A. J. Wire. Mrs. Jonas Lutz returned from Akron

this morning. Miss Hattie Alexander is spending the day in Canton.

Mrs. A. P. L. Pease is visiting Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Allen of Canton. Mrs. W. N. Thornburgh, of Syracuse

N. Y., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Knapp. Thomas Cox, of Canal Dover, and

Cart. J. L. Morr's of Post Fo, are in the city to-day on business. Edson A. Oberlin, now of St. Paul, Minn., arrived in the city last night, and

There is also a small but interesting will remain until next week. collection of fossils which together with Mrs. Foltz, of Akron, Mrs. Freer and the minerals will add increased zest and Mrs. Lew Slusser, of Akron, spent last value to the class work in geology, for

evening making calls in this city. which purpose the principal was eager Mr. S. B Smith, of Alliance, came ove The board of education has provided to-day, to spend Sunday with his wife a case for the collection, and they now who has been visiting her parents, Mr. can be seen by patron as well as pupil.

and Mrs. Milo Aiden the past week. THE INDEPEDDENT acknowledges the receipt of a copy of the bill to dispose of the canals and public works of Ohio by sale or lease, introduced by Mr. Howells.

added to its equipment of instruction The new Forest mine will be ready for three of Yaggy's Geographical Studies, business operations some time next week. one for each of the large buildings This Study is a combination of chromatic The necessary sidings are being laid

charts, so put together with hinge and frame that there is comprised in a small compass outlines and Frank McLain is now wending his way westward, with Denver and possibly object lessons of many of the most important and practical subjects of California as his destination. He will be physical, political, geological and astronomical geography. They certainly will absent several weeks.

The "Y's" state convention will convene on the afternoon of April 1st, and will continue in session during the day and evening of the 2nd.

Mrs. Catherine Malone died from cancer of the stomach at her home in Clay street last night. She was forty-eight years of age and leaves a husband and four children. The remains were sent via the C., L. & W. road this morning to Dundee, Tuscarawas county.

The Schumann Quartette.

First M. E. Church, corner Main and East streets: Preaching at 10:30 a. m., and 7 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:15; young The Schumann Quartette will sing in Music Hall on the evening of Feb. 20 The Free Press savs: "We had the pleas. ure of hearing the Schuman Vocal Quartette Company at 'Crawfis College' last Monday evening. The company is com-posed of ladies and gentlemen of high church Wednesday and Friday evenings. character, and each is an artist in their part. They were called again and again. Presbyterian church: Sunday school and each time they were loudly encored. The quartette is a most excellent one and we gladly recommend them to our music loving citizens."

Police Pickings,

nesday evening at 7:30. "Ask, and it shall be given you." Then "pray with out ceasing." All are welcome. An officer came over from Canton Christian church: There will be servearly this morning, and, with the aid of ices both morning and evening in the resident officers, pounced upon Charles Sunday school parlors of the new Chris Clutz, a worthless one who escaped from tipn church, corner East and Oak streets the Canton city prison about two months ago. The fellow arrived here last night Last Lord's day the services were in the interest of the Sunday school. To-morand had started to work at a livery starow they will be for the church. Subble. He was taken to the county seat ject at 10:45, a. m., "They could not enter in because of unbelief;" at 7 p. m., "Ascension of Elijah." Sunday school on the 7:45 a.m. train.

Roger Myers, a tramp painter from Pennsylvania, was locked up over night paralyzed with drink. He paid part of the costs this morning and left town up

Knocked Off a Car.

Brakeman B. F. Keyes of the W. & L . road, was knocked off a freight car which had not "cleared" the main track and was struck by a train, at Norwalk quently he will leave on the 23rd for a last night. The mon's left arm was taken trip through the states of West Virginia, off at the elbow and three toes were also cut off of one foot. He lives at Norwalk and has a large family.

Epoch.

Another lenten service will be held next The transition from long, lingering neighboring ministers. "The Seventh and painful sickness to robust health Commandment" explained in German marks an epoch in the life of the indivrdual. Such a remarkable event is will be fully discussed in the evening service at 7 o'clock. All hearers are kindly requested to bring their English bible with them, All are welcome.

Messrs Hunter and Zepp will be glad to tric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health, to the use of the Great Alternative and Tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of Kidneys, Liver or Stomach, of long or short standing you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c. and

Sherman had lost 10,000 men, and Johnston 13,000. The force then stood, Sherman 90,000, Johnston 51,000, showing a surplus of 39,000 for Sherman.

In a limited space it is impossible to give an account of the different battles fought in this campaign. It will be more interesting to note the features of the struggle, the objects to be gained and the advantages and disadvantages on either side. Sherman having a superior force, and being each day drawn farther from his base, was anxious to bring on a battle. Johnston must either fight a force exceeding his own by nearly 40,000 men, or at last demoralize his army by prolonged retreat. The two armies would come together; each would throw up breastworks; the country being mountainous, usually protected Johnston's right; Sherman would throw his surplus to his own right, on the outer extremity of which was his cavalry, and when about to get in Johnston's rear Johnston would re-

Sherman, grown impatient, decided to attack at Kenesaw. The armies of the Cumberland and the Tennessee marched forward to the assault. The result was a failure scarcely less bloody than Fredericksburg. Then Sherman once more threw out his flanking column and Kenesaw fell. Union pickets took possession one morn-



SHERMAN AT ATLANTA.

ing without a shot. Sherman, who with a glass was watching the pickets climb the heights and saw them go over the crest, at once ordered a quick pursuit. So the game went on till Sherman was in sight of the spires of Atlanta.

Then Johnston was relieved of his comnand by Jeff Davis, and Gen. Hood was put in his place. Hood fell upon Shernan's flank, McPherson was killed and the Union forces driven back with great loss. Sherman was held at bay in sight of Atlanta for a month. The check was dis couraging, but the great flank movement forced Hood to evacuate.

A southern writer has told a story of the surrender of Atlanta in most graphic fashion. It was known that Sherman with his army was nearing the city, and the mayor, accompanied by a little band of citizens rode out to meet the general.

A sudden turn in the road brought them face to face with a marching detachment of men in blue. A brief halt, a hurried explanation. A Federal colonel rode up to the spot and asked a few questions. The white flag, the appearance of the strangers in citizens' garb and the calm, measured words of Mayor Calhoun sat sfied the officer, and an orderly was at one letailed to guide the visitors to the con mander's camp.
When the mayor and his friends were intro

duced to Gen. Sherman they saw before them a man of 45 who looked fully ten years older. His bronzed face was sea ed with lines of car and his eyes told a tale of sleepless nights. Hi wrinkled brow and his rough, closely trimmed beard, together with his weather beaten field uniform, made him look like anything but holiday soldier, and his appearance contrasted strikingly with the glitter and flaring colors of

the imposing staff around him.

The stern commander, after a searching scrutiny of the faces before him, looked down at the ground, while Mayor Calhoun quietly informed him of the helpless condition of the city, and briefly surrendered it upon the con-

city, and briefly surrendered it upon the condition that life, liberty and private property should be protected.

Then the general looked up again, and in a curt, businesslike way said that he would grant the conditions requested.

"But this is war, you know," he said in his obvious requested.

abrupt way; "yes, — — it, this is war, and I must place your town under martial law. That won't hurt good citizens, but it will play the devil with the bad ones."

Shortly after midday the streets were blue

with companies and regiments of Federals.
All night the wagons and troops were moving into the city, and the next day the place A dozen generals occupied the best houses,

in some cases compelling the original occu-pants to move into other quarters. Gen. Sherman established himself very comfortably i the present high school building, on the corne of Mitchell and Washington streets, and engaged for a housekeeper an old lady who two days before had been denouncing him as a savage for whom even the worst fate was too good. The two got along very agreeably, and in less than a week the housekeeper told her friends that the general was the nicest man in the world, and had been shamefully slandered

The rejoicing in the north at the fall of Atlanta knew no bounds. Sherman from having suffered unpopularity became an idol. Many expected the war to end at once; but there was still a fox at large who must be caught. Hood had only imitated Beauregard at Corinth when the Confederate army disappeared before a superior force to turn up elsewhere.

But when we consider Sherman's on ward movement, with a line of several hundred miles in his rear e. through a hostile country, verser far superior was the Sherman who follo

Johnston's army to Aslanta, to the Sh man who was bewildered in Kentucky. March to the Sea.

Sherman entered Atlanta on the 1st o September. While the people of the north were rejoicing at his success, Sherman himself was puzzling his brain as to the next move on the chess board. With an army of 100,000 men, several hundred miles fron his base, his enemy gone from his from and liable to strike at any other point along the whole Confederate and Union front, Sherman might well listen to the



THE MARCH TO THE SEA. [In the cut the upward curves show the gen ral line of march of the Twentieth corps, the reversed curves that of the Seventeenth corps, the broken black line that of the Fourteenth corps, and the unbroken line that of the Fifteenth corps, while the stars show the prescribed range of the cavalry; but it is to be noted that the cavalry swept over a large

breadth, and flanking bodies of the infantry often departed from the main line.] plandits of his countrymen, feeling that

they might at any moment be turned to blame. Hood, as anticipated, soon appeared in Sherman's rear, and began to attack the railroad supplying the Union Sherman cast longing eves on Mobile

and Savannah-anywhere to shorten his line of supply. Meanwhile he sent Thomas back to Chattanooga to look after Hood and protect his present line from Atlanta to Louisville. He then conceived the plan of marching to the sea, there to meet transports loaded with provisions. Gen. Grant strongly advised him to turn and destroy Hood before entering upon his proposed move. Sherman replied that if he could hope to

overhaul Hood he would turn against him with his whole force, but that he feared Hood would retreat southwestward with a view of drawing him from Georgia, "Still," said Sherman, "if he attempts to invade middle Tennessee I will hold Decatur, and be prepared to move in that direction; but unless I let go of Atlanta my force will not be equal to his." Sherman also added in another dispatch to Grant, "If I turn back now the whole effect of my campaign will be lost." Grant replied: "I do not see how you can withdraw from where you are to follow up Hood without giving up all we have gained in territory. I say, then, go on as you propose." So the great march was begun.

Sixty thousand men made a holiday march over the territory lying between At-lanta and the ocean. The march to the sea has doubtless done more to attach fame to the name of Sherman among the masses than any campaign he planned or executed. There is something in it so different from the ordinary lead and powder and blood of war. The men were so happy.

"Uncle Billy, I guess Grant is waiting for us at Richmond," they called out as Sherman passed them on the march. There were shots fired, but at sheep and chickens; there was blood spilled, but it was the blood of November turkeys. It was a jolly, roistering, reckless army-an army that had fought for and won the privilege of roving at will over the territory that was advance came to the banks of Ossibaw sound, where frowned Fort MacAllister, but Gen. Hazen's division formed in line and walked over the parapets with but little trouble. Supplies were at hand, sent down from the north by sea; the goal was won. Sherman had a new and safe means of supply, and the moral effect of the move was tremendous.

Sherman says in his "Memoirs:" "I considered this march as a means to an end, and not as an essential act of war. Still then, as now, the march to the sea was generally regarded as something extraordinary, something anomalous, something out in command in the west he was free to of the usual order of events; whereas, in fact, I simply moved from Atlanta to Savannah, as one step in the direction of Richmond, a movement that had to be met and defeated or the war was neces sarily at an end."

Finishing the Struggle. On the first day of February, 1865, Sher man started with 88,000 men in pursuit of



SHERMAN'S ARMY ENTERING COLUMBIA. the second part of his plan, which was t strike Richmond from the Carolinas. He moved up to Columbia, S. C., which he destroyed, and pushed on to Fayetteville, N. C. The movement to the left was intende as a feint, but news reached Hardee (through a New York paper), who was watching Sherman, that the Union supplies were to be drawn from Goldsboro. This did away with all effect of deception From Fayetteville Sherman reported progress to Grant, assuring him that he would be ready to aid him in the spring cam-

Meanwhile Gen. Joseph E. Johnston had been placed in command of the Confederate forces in the Carolinas. On the night of the 18th of February Gen. Sloeum encountered Johnston's army at Bentonville Sherman ordered him to fight defensively until he should himself come up with reinforcements. When Sherman arrived he hesitated to bring on a general engagement, being entirely ignorant of the force at Johnston's disposal. Besides, he had but little food in his wagons, and expected Schofield and Terry to join him from Wil mington. Gen. Mower broke through the Confederate line on his extreme left flank. Sherman ordered him back, but lest the enemy should concentrate upon him or dered a brisk skirmish fire along the life. Sherman has acknowledged that he made

a mistake in not pushing Johnston then. The next day the Confederates were gone, and Sherman had missed an opportunity. Johnston had but 14,000 men, and with the force at his command Sherman could have destroyed him.

While Sherman's march to the sea has been attended with great eclat, his march through the Carolinas has been nearly lost sight of. Yet the distance traversed in the latter was greater than in the former, and required the crossing of five navigable

It was now possible for Sherman to join Grant in Virginia, but again the situation was embarrassing. Grant and Sherman now led two different armies in proximity to Lee, and should Lee elude Grant at Pe memorial building project. It is expecttersburg, join Johnston and attack Sherman, if successful the two might turn and crush Grant. At least this was the apprehension of the two leaders, who had learned one of war's most important maxims, never to despise an enemy. But either Grant or Sherman was powerful enough to cope with the combined Confederate forces, for | cine. by this time the Confederacy was in its death throes.

Having arrived at Goldsbero Sherman went to Fortress Monroe for an interview with Gen. Grant and Mr. Lincoln. He has given the testimony of Admiral Por-ter, who was present at the meeting, to show that Mr. Lincoln was ready to have almost any terms accepted from Gen. Johnston rather than have him join Lee and render the fighting of another battle necessary. Sherman went back to Goldsboro and announced his plans to his generals, but all was rendered unnecessary by the fall of Richmond and Petersburg. Then it was again feared Lee would attempt to join Johnston, and Grant directed Sherman to push on, and, in co-Albright & Co.'s.

pressed it, to "finish the job." On April 12 Sherman received the news of Lee's surrender.

On the morning of the 14th of April he received by flag of truce a letter from Gen. Johnston proposing to surrender. Sherman replied that he would make the terms of Appomattox a basis. A meeting was arranged between the two generals, and on the 17th, as Sherman was about departing to keep his engagement, he received the news of the assassination of President Lincoln. Sherman met Johnston, who declared he had authority over all Confederate armies, and that he would surrender them, but he thought Sherman nen and officers of their political rights. Other prominent Confederate officers were called in, and Sherman wrote terms for surrender to submit to the new president. Andrew Johnston. The papers were signed and forwarded.

The taking up of civil matters in this cartel, proposing the guarantee to the "people of all the states their political rights and franchises," at once insured its disapproval at Washington. Grant joined Sherman at Raleigh, by direction of the president, for the purpose of assuming command. New terms were drawn up between Johnston and Sherman for the surrender of Johnston's army alone and approved by

Then came the grand review in Washngton, the flags, the decorations, the enthusiastic multitudes, while hundreds of thousands of veterans marched through the streets past the reviewing stand. But one shadow rested upon the throng and the armies-the memory of those who had fallen, and that he whose patience, whose wisdom, whose kindly disposition had guided the nation, harmonizing the discordant elements, pushing always forward with sublime faith through four years of a disheartening struggle, was not permitted to review the victorious armies. Abraham Lincoln slept with those whom he had sent into hattle

Gen. Sherman succeeded Grant in the command of the armies of the United States when Grant was made president. At the age of 64 he was retired, and eventulaid open to it. In about thirty days the ally took up his residence in New York, and each year has added to the popular love for the old hero. The humorous features of his character have lately become historical.

The actual ability of any eminent man cannot be weighed dispassionately in his own time. Sherman failed signally in the early part of the war, but was eminently successful in the latter part. He was always true to his convictions, and to the sight with which he saw the problems be fore him. He never did much with little, but he did a great deal when amply supplied with means. When Grant left him prosecute any campaign in his own way. That he prosecuted the campaign he saw before him in a masterly way (except his blunder at Kenesaw), and handled his men and kept open his communications with great skill, no one can doubt, but it will remain for the dispassionate military student to determine whether or not his plan

was at fault. When he started for Atlanta his whole army amounted to nearly 200,000 effectives The combined Confederate forces that could have opposed any move he chose to make in the west were not more than 50 per cent. of the number of his own. His plan of following Johnston involved the stringing out of his army from Louisville to Atlanta. The situation was cumbersome for Sherman and greatly to his dis-advantage. The question for the military critic is, whether he could have done any better—anything to break up the status of chasing one small army which had the advantage of engaging only a portion of the force opposed to it, and involving a line of supply to defend extending through a hostile country over 300 miles? These questile country over 300 miles? tions may at times puzzle students of military history till some new war will show the methods of 1861-'5 to be out of date.

Sherman will always be admired for what he effected, irrespective of the great means at his disposal and his manner of procedure. Among the Union leaders in the civil war he will doubtless always take

No Tidings

Canton, Feb. 14 -No tidings have been heard from George Lerch, the missing contractor, who left home Fri day. Mrs. Lerch, learning that creditors were about to crowd in on her, and being left without means of support, has begun suit in court, asking that the real estate owned by her husband be sold, and that the proceeds may be used i: satisfying creditors and relieving her

Astonishing Statement,

Atchison, Kan., Feb. 14.—The astonishing statement is made this morning that the failure of the Jeure National bank is the thirty-first bank failure in the state since the first day of last December. The failures were due to the withdrawal of eastern capital and calling in of loans and mortgages. The people fear that the Alliance methods will bring ncial distress in the state.

Foster the Man. pecia. Dispatch to The Independent.

Washington, Feb. 14 -It is given out on the very best of authority that ex-Governor Charles Foster, of Ohio, has been offered and accepted the Treasury portfolio, and the appointment will be announced early next week.

Ex-President Hayes at Canton,

CANTON, O., Feb. 14.-A call has been ssued for a meeting of citizens at City Hall on Saturday, Feb. 20, to discuss the ed that ex-President Hayes will be present and address the meeting.

"Who said Hood's Farsaparilla?" Thousands of people, who know it to be the best blood purifier and tonic medi-

Ask your dealer for "Enterprise Mill" white loaf flour. Take no other. Landreth's new garden seeds just received at Albright & Co.'s.

Valentine's, all kinds at West Side Variety and 5 & 10 cent Bazaar.

Lemon ice and frozen pudding at Richeimer's this week. All the latest designs in glassware at

West Side Variety Bazaar. Fresh lettuce, spinach and celery at

ECHOES FROM THE SHOPS. Note and Comment on Men and Do

ings at Russell Co.'s. Valentine day brought a number of missives to the shop tied up in delicate blue ribbon which was extremely appro priate, as will be readily conceded after a glance at the list. Some kind friends who have doubtless observed the striking characteristics of these most deserving gentlemen mentioned below, have shown considerable taste concerning the quality of which we will not venture an pinion. The appropriateness of the ti tles selected, we are not able to judge ought to give him some guarantee for the but will leave to those who are fortunate or unfortunate enough to be better acquainted with them. Here they are.

	yor, dear reader:
	Doctor Quack
	Economical Smoker Wendell For A Feminine man Harry Cl
	Pat 88 8 Match Orlando Mont
	Plug Ugly
	Ladies' Man
	Doctor Quack Frank Shaellenberg
1	spendthriftJohn Monnweil

Jacob Spub F. G. Bore Sherman Coche An Awkward ase bail Lun die A Perfect Gentlem in. R member the meeting of the Ben Insurance Association, tomorrow aft noon in the automatic paint room.

Mr. Editor:—Please score one for H Williams. He was down at half p 6 this morning pinning up penny vale tines about the shop. Russell & Ca tines about the shop. Russell & Comen wish Valentine day would come days in every week.

Mr. M. A. Sunstein will leave t evening for Chicago to attend the we ding of his sister.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE. The best salve in the world for c bruisesbsores, ulcers, salt rheum, fer sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblai sores, tetter, chapped hands, children corns, and all skin eruptions, and pot tively cures piles, or no pay requir It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfied tion or money refunded. Price 25 cereler per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that recommend it as superior to any prescription Sour Stomach, Diarrhoa, Eructa Kills Worms, gives aleep, and possessions." I recommend it as superior to any prescription CROWN to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D. 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Without injurious medication.

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Do you know that a little cough is a dangerous thing? Are you aware that it often fastens on the lungs and far too often runs into Consumption and ends in Death? People suffering from Asthma Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Consumption will al tell you that

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DR. ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY for Coughs, Colds and Consumption is beyond question the greatest of all Modern Remedies? It will stop a Cough in one night. It will check a Cold in a day. It will prevent Croup, relieve Asthma and cure Consumption if taker in time, "You can't afford to be without it." A 25 cent bottle may save you \$100 in Doctor's bills—may save your life! Ask your druggist for it, or writ to W. H. Hooker & Co., 46 West Broadway, New York, for book. The state of the s

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y formed in New York, have rented the store, No. 15 East Main street (C. Siebold old stand) as a branch for the purpose of placing before the public their delicious Their method is both novel and unique. The tea is put up in neat caddies and are sold at the uniform price of \$1. Samples free. Special inducements offered to purchasers for a short time only. You are cordially invited to call and examine goods.

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